

KING EDWARD the SIXTH'S SCHOOL,
BIRMINGHAM.

The Governors of this School being about to APPOINT a HEAD MISTRESS to take charge of the Girls' High School, which is to be opened in September, 1883. Ladies who desire to be considered are requested to send to the Secretary, on or before the 16th day of May next, Twenty-five Printed Copies of their applications, and of any testimonials which they desire to submit. The Salary consists of a fixed payment of £300 per annum, together with a capitation fee of £10 per Girl in the School, provided that the maximum salary shall not exceed £500 per annum. A salary of £400 per annum will be guaranteed for the first four years.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, King Edward's School, New-street, Birmingham.

Birmingham, March 21st, 1883.

GRAY'S INN.

EXAMINATION FOR THE "BACON" AND "HOLT" SCHOLARSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Examination for these Scholarships will be held in Gray's Inn Hall on the 22nd and 23rd days of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. precisely.

These Scholarships are of the yearly value of £50 and £40, respectively, tenable for two years, and are open to every Student for the Bar who, on the 22nd day of May next, shall have been a Member of Gray's Inn for not more than Five Terms, and who shall have kept every Term since his Admission, inclusive of that in or before which he shall have been admitted.

In the Examination for the Scholarships there will be set Two Papers of Questions, viz.—

1st. One on the Constitutional History of England to the End of the Reign of George the Second.

2nd. One on the General History of England to the same date.

And there will also be given to the Candidates two or more subjects connected with Constitutional and General History of England to the above date, any one of which subjects a Candidate may select, and on the one which he does select he will be required to write a short Essay.

The time to be allowed for each of these three Papers will be three hours.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1883.

(Signed) ARTHUR COLLINS, Treasurer.
THOS. C. SANDARS, Examiner.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Rev. ALEX. J. D'ORSEY, B.D., will RESUME his LECTURES on APRIL 16. At 1. Public Reading; 2. Preaching; 3. Church Reading; 4. Public Speaking. Private Classes and Lessons at 13, Prince's-square, W.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—A GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP, of the value of £50 a year, and tenable for three years at the College, is offered annually to the Candidate who shall stand highest at the June Matriculation Examination of the University of Oxford, provided he pass in the Honours Division.

Candidates, who are not to be over twenty-one on the day of the publication of the Honours List, of that Examination, are required to send in their names, with certificates of age and testimonials as to character, to the Principal of the College, before the 1st of June.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE for LADIES, 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

REOPENS on APRIL 9th for the Easter Term, and closes July 26th. Prospectuses, containing Terms, Names of Professors, &c., can be had on application to the LADY RESIDENT.

CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE, TECHNICAL COLLEGE, FINSBURY.

THE SUMMER TERM Commences on THURSDAY, April 12th.

For Programme of Courses of Instruction for Day and Evening Students apply at the Offices of the Institute, Gresham College, E.C., or at the Technical College, Tabernacle-row, Finsbury.

PHILIP MAGNUS, Director.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM begins WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1883.

For particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL.

EDUCATION.—BATH.—TWELVE YOUNG LADIES RECEIVED for BOARD and HIGHER EDUCATION, Home-life, Earnest work, through personal influence and individual attention. Resident English and Foreign Governesses, Examinations, Visiting Professors. Reference to clergymen and to parents.—Address PRINCIPAL, 10, Laura-place.

ST. ANDREWS SCHOOL for GIRLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL, ST. ANDREWS, N.B.—A Girls' School, for the Education of Girls, situated in Cambridge.—This School provides for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN a thorough Education at a moderate cost. House Girls received from the age of Nine.—NEXT TERM begins on 9th of May.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON (for Ladies), 8 and 9, York-place, Baker-street.

EASTER TERM will begin on THURSDAY, April 12. B. SHADWELL, Hon. Sec.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS of GENTLEMEN (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

The SUMMER TERM will commence MONDAY, April 9. New Boys, 3; Junior Class, 4; Upper School, 4.

THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S SCHOOL for LITTLE BOYS (Boarders and Day Pupils) will REOPEN TUESDAY, April 10th, at 65, Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater, W.

SEVENOAKS.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—First Grade Public School; Reconstituted 1877. Head Master, D. M. HIRKETT, Esq. M.A. Christ Church, Oxford. The NEXT TERM commences May 1st.—Apply to the HEAD MASTER, School House.

CATALOGUE (Current) of Rare, Curious, and Valuable SECOND-HAND BOOKS in all Branches of Literature, including Early Topographical Works, very Early Printed Works, First Illustrated Editions of Dickens, Lever, Bewick, Ruskin, &c. NOW READY, post free on application to W. P. BENNETT, 3, Bull-street, Birmingham.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.—BOOK COLLECTION sent for a CATALOGUE of ANCIENT and MODERN BOOKS, 1. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 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Sales by Auction

Valuable Miscellaneous Books, including Portion of the Library of a late Dignitary of the Church.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 12, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, Valuable MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising Rymond's *Fodera*, 20 vols.—Clarke's *Rebel's State Papers*, &c.—Froissart's *Chronicle*, 10 vols.—Matthew's *Chronicle*, 5 vols., large paper—MS. Registers of Convocation held at Canterbury, &c., in 5 vols.—Books relating to the County of Kent—*Liv. Decadas Venet.*, 1506—*Æschylus, old morocco*, 1557—*Longi Pastoralis de Amphibio et Cœlo*, 2 vols.—*Parva et prima pars* of the *Ælvsy's Danish Classics*, 126 vols.—*Facsimile Editions of Shakespeare's Works*—*The Dramatists of the Restoration*, 14 vols.—*Seas of Annual Register*, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

FRIDAY NEXT.—Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38 King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, April 13, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, several large Palms of ENCYCLOPÆDIAE, VOLUMES OF 6 to 12 vols.—*Antiquities of the Empire of Silesia*—*Gas Bottles and Jars*—*Microscopes and Objects for same*—*Telescopes—Opera, Race, and Field Glasses*—*Cameras and Lenses by first-class makers*—*Electric Lamps—Electro Magnetic Engines—Electrical—Galvanic Apparatus*—*Steam Engine*—*Revolving small quantity of Household Utensils*—*Clips*—*and a good number of good Models*, together with the usual *Miscellaneous Assemblage*.

On view from 2 till 5 the afternoon prior, and from 9 till 12 the morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Important Sale of Scientific Instruments, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38 King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 20 and 21, at half-past 12 precisely each day, the REMAINING PORTION of the well-known LIBRARY OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c., consisting of Opera, Race, and Field Glasses—Telescopes—Mathematical Instruments—Barometers, Aneroid, and Thermometers—Gold, Steel, &c. Spectacles and Folders—Photographs, Frames, Photographic Apparatus—Microscopes—Electrical, Pneumatic, Physical, and Chemical Apparatus—Magnifying Glasses—View-Lanterns and Slides—Tools—shovels, &c.—in consequence of the Proprietor having relinquished his business in Jersey-street.

May be viewed on mornings of Sale, and Catalogues had.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. GEORGE HALL LAWRENCE, Liverpool.—The extensive and valuable Library of Books, aggregating nearly 5,000 volumes, rich in the Early Editions of Italian, Spanish, and French Literature; selection of old Crown Derby China, fine Empire Bronzes, Models and Statuettes by John Gibson, Silver of the Early Georgian Period, &c.

BY MESSRS. BRANCH & LEETE. In the course of the SALE at the Mansions, Mosley Hill, near Liverpool, commencing on FRIDAY NEXT, April 13.

The BOOKS include the Grand Works of Pirates, *Antichità di Roma*, 4 vols.—*Leviathan*, 2 vols.—*2 vols. all fine copies of the original editions—Pistoles*, Il Vaticano, a splendid copy of the complete Work, in 8 vols.—*Gibson's Designs*, a series of 30 lithographic fac-similes—Outline Illustrations by Reischel—*Lord's Portraits*, 6 vols.—*Spence's Polymetis*, 1737—*Etching by Tempesta*, after designs by Otto van Veen—*Wittelsbach*, 1670—*and a copy of the first edition of the Early Romances in Italian, Spanish, French, German, and English—the Works of the leading Spanish, Portuguese, and French Poets—the Writings of the leading Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Poets—*Barberini's Manuscript*, *Manuscript of the Bure's "Vies des Peintres"*—*Vasari's Vite de Pittori*—*Lauret, Storia Pittori*, 1670—*Cire*, 1550—*Don Quijote*, "edición en miniatura," 1827, in fine French binding by Simier—*Trarquet, General Historie de Spain*, by Grimstone, 1612—*Causes Célebres*, 21 vols.—*Cuvier's De Brontosaurus*, 15 vols., 1740—*Early British Novels*, 16 vols.—*Figures de la République Romaine*, Rodino Denonvilliers, 1829—*Recopilación de Antonio Pérez*, 1599—*Books of Costumes—Grose's Antiquities*, 4 vols.—*Cabinet of Portraits*, 5 vols.*

The CHINA includes a very extensive Dinner Service of Old Crown Derby China, 24 pieces, the marks numbering about 270 pieces—*Lampe*, *Painted Vases* of the best period of the Derby factory—Groups in Derby Bisque—*Battersea Enamel*—*Bonbonnière*—some little pieces of Berlin and other Continental Porcelain—and choice Specimen Pieces.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. BRANCH & LEETE, 60, Hanover-street, Liverpool.

Now ready, for APRIL, price 6s.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLIV., containing—
1. THE TRUE CHARACTER of the PILGRIM FATHERS.
2. WELSH EDUCATION and the ESTABLISHED CHURCH in WALES.
3. NOTES on the REIGN of CHARLES II.
4. THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

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LITERATURE

Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle.
Prepared for Publication by Thomas Carlyle. Edited by James Anthony Froude.
3 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. FROUDE must not be blamed for publishing the collection of Mrs. Carlyle's letters, which, as he tells us, her husband, having “annotated” them in 1868 and 1869, entrusted to him in 1871. “Mr. Carlyle,” he says in his preface, “did not order the publication of these Letters, though he anxiously desired it”; and he adds:—

“Mr. Carlyle asked me, a few months before his end, what I meant to do. I told him that, when the ‘Reminiscences’ had been published, I had decided that the Letters might and should be published also.”

The inference to be drawn from these words is that Carlyle assented in 1880 to the carrying out of a project he had formed in 1871, and if Mr. Froude considers that in printing the letters he is honestly fulfilling the duties imposed upon him, the heaviest charge that can be brought against him as regards those letters is that he has erred through excess of zeal. We do not think he has thus erred.

In these volumes, however, there are other letters and papers which, on Mr. Froude's own showing, were not, as the title-page professes, “prepared for publication by Thomas Carlyle,” and concerning the most important of his interpolations he admits that he has violated his trust. In his introduction to the passages quoted from Mrs. Carlyle's journal for 1855 and 1856, he says, “A part only of the following extracts was selected by Mr. Carlyle.” By what right does he print, for the public to laugh at and misinterpret if it chooses, the private notes which Mrs. Carlyle made for her own morbid satisfaction at a time of great mental depression, and which her husband, when he read them after her death, discreetly wished to suppress, though he was not discreet enough to destroy them, or, at any rate, to prevent them from falling into the hands of a literary executor so rash as Mr. Froude has proved himself to be?

This is a far greater offence than Mr. Froude committed in publishing the ‘Reminiscences’ within a few weeks of Carlyle's burial, and without such comments and explanations as, if it was allowable for them to

be published at all, were required to make their real value apparent to the public. The ‘Reminiscences’ were, at any rate, Carlyle's own property, and evidences of his own infirmities which he was not unwilling for the world to look at after his death. But his dead wife's diary was a sacred document of which even he had no right to make public any portions that she would herself have wished to conceal. If, as Mr. Froude says, the passages in the diary which Carlyle thought of publishing were “sufficient merely to leave a painful impression, without explaining the origin of his wife's discomfort,” Mr. Froude would have had good excuse for leaving these out of his volumes. In printing along with them all the other passages that he thought “necessary in the way of elucidation,” he has been guilty of conduct which cannot be excused on the score of misguided zeal.

As Mr. Froude must have foreseen, whether he desired it or not, his rude exposure of Mrs. Carlyle's secret lamentations during what was apparently the unhappiest year of her life has already caused great injustice to be done to her as well as to her husband. All that is really shown by her journal and by the letters written by her at the same time is that in 1855 a growing discontent at her husband's enjoyment of the society of Lady Ashburton and her fashionable friends, from which she herself obtained no pleasure, became so great that life itself seemed almost intolerable to her. “Much movement under the free sky,” she wrote in one page,

“is needful for me to keep my heart from throbbing up into my head, and maddening it. They must be comfortable people who have leisure to think about going to heaven! My most constant and pressing anxiety is to keep out of Bedlam! that's all.”

There are other pathetic passages, revealing grievous unhappiness, and bespeaking for the writer nothing but sympathy in her undeserved sufferings. The letters that she wrote to her intimate friends tell the same tale; and those she sent to her husband at this time, especially when he was visiting at Lord Ashburton's house, are by their coldness and shortness in notable contrast to the tender letters that she addressed to him afterwards, as well as during the previous five-and-twenty years of their married life. But in the fact that the coldness came to an end, and that the love-letter style was resumed, we have the best proof that Mrs. Carlyle had far less real cause for jealousy and offence than Mr. Froude is cruel enough to hint, and, intentionally or not, encourages his readers to suppose. That Carlyle treated his wife with less consideration than she deserved is well known and amply proved by many of the letters that Mr. Froude was quite justified in publishing. That, however, only makes the more inexcusable his action in printing the private reflections of an heroic woman who, always careful to hide her sorrows from the public, even if she was fond of confiding some of them to her dearest friends, evidently desired, when the worst of her trouble was over, to hide the recollection of it even from herself.

Biographies, of course, are useless and misleading unless they truthfully set forth the faults as well as the merits of the persons

of whom they treat, and Mr. Froude evidently regards it as his chief duty in publishing the Carlyle documents to show that Carlyle's remorse, after his wife's death, at his not having made her life in all respects as happy as it might have been, was well founded. But he has erred in these volumes, even more than he did in his ‘History of the First Forty Years of Carlyle's Life,’ by exaggerating both Carlyle's faults and his wife's sufferings. A far truer view of both would have been presented had he, without suppressing anything that it was right to print, judiciously omitted so much as was of a strictly private nature, and allowed the letters to speak for themselves.

These volumes as they stand, however, are extremely valuable. If a few of the 333 letters contained in them, and all Mr. Froude's comments, might have been kept back with advantage, they form altogether a pathetic and instructive record of the private history of a woman who will henceforth be remembered and honoured, not only or chiefly because she was the wife of a man of genius, but on account of her own talents and virtues. They take up the story of Mrs. Carlyle's life from the point to which it was brought down in the ‘History of the First Forty Years,’ when, at the age of thirty-three, she settled down with her husband in their Chelsea house; and they continue it step by step, with the addition of many autobiographical notes by her husband, until her last letter was written in April, 1866, a few hours before her sudden death.

Whatever troubles afterwards befall her, neither her husband's poverty nor his rough temper, both of which were well known to her before their marriage, and which had led to considerable discomfort at Craignputtock and elsewhere, appears to have been a serious affliction during Mrs. Carlyle's early residence in Chelsea. In one of the many charming letters written to her mother-in-law she said:—

“I have just had a call from an old rejected lover, who has been in India these ten years: though he has come home with more thousands of pounds than we are ever likely to have hundreds, or even scores, the sight of him did not make me doubt the wisdom of my preference. Indeed, I continue quite content with my bargain; I could wish him a little less yellow, and a little more peaceable; but that is all.”

Friends were not wanting, Mill, Sterling, and others being more congenial company than Mrs. Carlyle's nearest neighbours, Leigh Hunt and his wife; and, having a talent for housekeeping, she evidently found amusement in the hard work that her straitened means brought upon her. Her husband having gone on a visit to his kindred in October, 1835, while her own mother was in London with her, she thus made light of her difficulties in assisting the maid-of-all-work, whose cockney rendering of her name, Sarah Heather, caused her to be nicknamed Sereetha:—

“I have not been a day in bed since you went—have indeed been almost free of headache, and all other aches; and everybody says Mrs. Carlyle begins to look better—and what everybody says must be true. With this improved health everything becomes tolerable, even to the peesweep Sereetha (for we are still without other help). Now that I do not see you driven desperate with the chaos, I can take a quiet

view of it, and even reduce it to some degree of order. Mother and I have fallen naturally into a fair division of labour, and we keep a very tidy house. Sereetha has attained the unhoping-for perfection of getting up at half after six of her own accord, lighting the parlour-fire, and actually placing the breakfast things (*nil desperandum me due*!). I get up at half after seven, and prepare the coffee and bacon-ham (which is the life of me, making me always hungrier the more I eat of it). Mother, in the interim, makes her bed, and sorts her room. After breakfast, mother descends to the inferno, where she jingles and scours, and from time to time scolds Sereetha till all is right and tight there. I, above stairs, sweep the parlour, blacken the grate—make the room look cleaner than it has been since the days of Grace Macdonald; then mount aloft to make my own bed (for I was resolved to enjoy the privilege of having a bed of my own); then clean myself (as the servants say), and sit down to the Italian lesson. A bit of meat roasted at the oven suffices two days cold, and does not plague us with cookery. Sereetha can fetch up tea-things, and the porridge is easily made on the parlour-fire; the kitchen one being allowed to go out (for economy), when the Peesweep retires to bed at eight o'clock."

It was two years later, after her husband had returned from another short visit to Scotland, that she added this postscript to one of his letters to his mother:—

"You know the saying, 'it is not lost which a friend gets,' and in the present case it must comfort you for losing him. Moreover, you have others behind, and I have only him, only him in the whole wide world to love me and take care of me, poor little wretch that I am. Not but that numbers of people love me after their fashion far better than I deserve; but then his fashion is so different from all these, and seems alone to suit the crotchetty creature that I am. Thank you then for having, in the first place, been kind enough to produce him into this world, and for having, in the second place, made him scholar enough to recognise my various excellencies; and for having, in the last place sent him back to me again to stand by me in this cruel east wind."

Mrs. Carlyle had given up much when she agreed to throw in her lot with the crabbed writer whose genius was then recognized by few besides herself; but she did it cheerfully, and was for some time, at any rate, well satisfied, as she said, with her bargain. Whenever her husband was away from home she took advantage of his absence to have more thorough house-cleanings than were possible while he was in the way, and if some of the difficulties she had to face were more distressing to her than to many cockneys, she found in them amusing material for her letters to him. Here is a sample:—

"Only fancy, while I was brightening up the outside of the platter to find in Helen's bed a new colony of bugs! I tell you of it fearlessly this time, as past victory gives me a sense of superiority over the creatures. She said to me one morning in putting down my breakfast, 'My! I was just standing this morning, looking up at the corner of my bed, ye ken, and there what should I see but two bogues! I hope there's na mair.' 'You hope?' said I immediately kindling into a fine phrenzy; 'how could you live an instant without making sure? A pretty thing it will be if you have let your bed get full of bugs again!' The shadow of an accusation of remissness was enough of course to make her quite positive. 'How was she ever to have thought of bogues, formerly? What a thing to think about! But since, she has been just most particular! To be sure, these two must have

come off these Mudies' shawls!' I left her protesting and 'appealing to posterity,' and ran off myself to see into the business. She had not so much as taken off the curtains; I tore them off distractedly, pulled in pieces all of the bed that was pullable, and saw and killed two, and in one place which I could not get at without a bed-key, 'beings' (as Mazzini would say) were clearly moving! Ah, mercy, mercy, my dismay was considerable! Still, it was not the acme of horror this time, as last time, for now I knew they could be annihilated root and branch. When I told her there were plenty, she went off to look herself, and came back and told me in a peremptory tone that 'she had looked and there was not single bogus there!' It was needless arguing with a wild animal. I had Pearson to take the bed down, and he soon gave me the pleasant assurance that 'they were pretty strong!' Neither did he consider them a recent importation."

The thrifty couple had been living nine years in Chelsea before they could afford to buy a sofa, and then it was only by unusual cleverness that Mrs. Carlyle managed to achieve the luxury:—

"Just when I seemed to be got pretty well through my sewing, I have rushed wildly into a new mess of it. I have realised an ideal, have actually acquired a small sofa, which needs to be covered, of course. I think I see your questioning look at this piece of news: 'A sofa?' Just now, above all, when there had been so much else done and to pay for! This little woman is falling away from her hitherto thrifty character, and become downright extravagant. Never fear! this little woman knows what she is about; the sofa costs you simply nothing at all! Neither have I silly paid four or five pounds away for it out of my own private purse. It is a sofa which I have known about for the last year and a half. The man who had it asked 4l. 10s. for it; was willing to sell it without mattress or cushions for 2l. 10s. I had a spare mattress which I could make to fit it, and also pillows lying by of no use. But still, 2l. 10s. was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article, so I did a stroke of trade with him. The old green curtains of downstairs were become filthy; and, what was better, superfluous. No use could be made of them, unless first dyed at the rate of 7d. per yard; it was good to be rid of them, that they might not fill the house with moths, as those sort of woollen things lying by always do; so I sold them to the broker for thirty shillings; I do honestly think more than their value; but I higgled a full hour with him, and the sofa had lain on his hands. So you perceive there remained only one pound to pay; and that I paid with Kitty Kirkpatrick's sovereign, which I had laid aside not to be appropriated to my own absolutely individual use. So there is a sofa created in a manner by the mere wish to have it."

It is open to prejudiced readers, and even to incompetent editors, to infer from such lively descriptions of domestic troubles as the above that Mrs. Carlyle found her domestic troubles great and unbearable,—that she was oppressed by her husband's meanness and selfishness, and was a melancholy martyr to his moral and physical infirmities. It would be about as fair to conclude from such passages as the following, which refers to the completion of the rewriting of part of the 'French Revolution,' that she was a drunkard and a Roman Catholic:—

"One chapter more brings him to the end of his second 'first volume,' and then we shall sing a *Te Deum* and get drunk—for which, by the way, we have unusual facilities at present, a friend (Mr. Wilson) having yesterday sent us a present of a hamper (some six or seven pounds'

worth) of the finest old Madeira wine. These Wilsons are about the best people we know here; the lady, verging on old-maidenism, is distinctly the cleverest woman I know."

It is quite true that Mrs. Carlyle needed more tender sympathy and thoughtful kindness than it was in her husband's nature to give her; but that is the way with a good many husbands and wives who jog through the world very comfortably, and Mrs. Carlyle at any rate understood her husband's temperament and made allowances for it. Here is a characteristic extract from a letter written to a friend who made a special effort to console her soon after the death of her mother:—

"Only think of my husband, too, having given me a little present! he who never attends to such nonsenses as birthdays, and who dislikes nothing in the world so much as going into a shop to buy anything, even his own trowsers and coats; so that, to the consternation of cockney tailors, I am obliged to go about them. Well, he actually risked himself in a jeweller's shop, and bought me a very nice smelling-bottle! I cannot tell you how *wae* his little gift made me, as well as glad; it was the first thing of the kind he ever gave to me in his life. In great matters he is always kind and considerate; but these little attentions, which we women attach so much importance to, he was never in the habit of rendering to anyone; his up-bringing, and the severe turn of mind he has from nature, had alike indisposed him towards them. And now the desire to replace to me the irreplaceable, makes him as good in little things as he used to be in great."

As Mr. Froude records in a foot-note, "Carlyle never forgot her birthday afterwards." Once, in 1846, she thought he had forgotten her, and she told the story of her mistake and its correction thus:—

"Oh! my dear husband, fortune has played me such a cruel trick this day! and I do not even feel any resentment against fortune, for the suffocating misery of the last two hours. I know always, when I seem to you most exacting, that whatever happens to me is nothing like so bad as I deserve. But you shall hear how it was. Not a line from you on my birthday, the postmistress averred! I did not burst out crying, did not faint—did not do anything absurd, so far as I know; but I walked back again, without speaking a word; and with such a tumult of wretchedness in my heart as you, who know me, can conceive. And then I shut myself in my own room to fancy everything that was most tormenting. Were you, finally, so out of patience with me that you had resolved to write to me no more at all? Had you gone to Addiscombe, and found no leisure there to remember my existence? Were you taken ill, so ill that you could not write? That last idea made me mad to get off to the railway, and back to London. Oh, mercy! what a two hours I had of it! And just when I was at my wits' end, I heard Julia crying out through the house: 'Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. Carlyle! Are you there? Here is a letter for you.' And so there was after all! The postmistress had overlooked it, and had given it to Robert, when he went afterwards, not knowing that we had been. I wonder what love-letter was ever received with such thankfulness! Oh, my dear! I am not fit for living in the world with this organisation. I am as much broken to pieces by that little accident as if I had come through an attack of cholera or typhus fever. I cannot even steady my hand to write decently. But I felt an irresistible need of thanking you, by return of post. Yes, I have kissed the dear little card-case; and now I will lie down awhile, and try to get some sleep. At least, to quiet myself, I will try to believe—oh, why cannot I believe it once for all—that, with

all my faults and follies, I am 'dearer to you than any earthly creature,'"

Such letters are almost too sacred to be printed, but as Mr. Froude ignores their significance in his efforts to misrepresent the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle, it is right that they should be taken at their true value, as indications of the only too sympathetic nature of a wife who wrote and thought love letters to the last. Here is one of the very latest, written nineteen days before her death, while her husband was delivering his rectorial address in Edinburgh:—

"Dearest,—By the time you get this you will be out of your trouble, better or worse, but out of it, please God. And if ever you let yourself be led or driven into such a horrid thing again, I will never forgive you—never! What I have been suffering, vicariously, of late days is not to be told. If you had been to be hanged I don't see that I could have taken it more to heart. This morning, after about two hours of off and-on sleep, I awoke, long before daylight, to sleep no more. While drinking a glass of wine and eating a biscuit at five in the morning, it came into my mind, 'What is he doing, I wonder, at this moment?' and then, instead of picturing you sitting smoking up the stranger-chimney, or anything else that was likely to be, I found myself always dropping off into details of a regular execution!—Now they will be telling him it is time! now they will be pinioning his arms and saying last words! Oh, mercy! was I dreaming or waking? was I mad or sane? Upon my word, I hardly know now. Only that I have been having next to no sleep all the week, and that at the best of times I have a too 'fertile imagination,' like 'oor David.' When the thing is over I shall be content, however it have gone as to making a good 'appearance' or a bad one. That you have made your 'address,' and are alive, that is what I long to hear, and, please God! shall hear in a few hours. My 'imagination' has gone the length of representing you getting up to speak before an awful crowd of people, and, what with fuss, and 'bad air,' and confusion, dropping down dead. Why on earth did you ever get into this galley?"

We have no space left in which to do justice to the humour and the pungent wit, the delicious *naïveté*, and the power of expressing spontaneous thoughts, grave and gay, in choice language, which make at least a hundred of the letters contained in these volumes worth preserving as choice specimens of letter-writing, apart altogether from their personal interest as illustrations of Mrs. Carlyle's character and of her relations with her husband and her friends. Her records of her visits, after many years of absence, to her birthplace are intensely pathetic; and other letters, such as one describing her interview with Father Mathew, are no less interesting for other qualities. Here is part of an account of an evening spent in seeing the private theatricals got up by Dickens and Forster in 1845:—

"Upon my honour, I do not feel as if I had penny-a-liner genius enough, this cold morning, to make much entertainment out of that. Enough to clasp one's hands, and exclaim, like Helen before the Virgin and Child, 'Oh, how expensive!' But 'how did the creatures get through it?' Too well; and not well enough! The public theatre, scenes painted by Stansfield, costumes 'rather exquisite,' together with the certain amount of proficiency in the amateurs, overlaid all idea of private theatricals; and, considering it as public theatricals, the acting was 'most inapid,' not one performer among them that could be called good, and none that could

be called absolutely bad. Douglas Jerrold seemed to me the best, the oddity of his appearance greatly helping him; he played Stephen the Cull. Forster as Kitely and Dickens as Capt. Bobadil were much on a par; but Forster preserved his identity, even through his loftiest flights of Macreadyism; while poor little Dickens, all painted in black and red, and affecting the voice of a man of six feet, would have been unrecognisable for the mother that bore him! On the whole, to get up the smallest interest in the thing, one needed to be always reminding oneself: 'all these actors were once men!' and will be men again to-morrow morning. The greatest wonder for me was how they had contrived to get together some six or seven hundred ladies and gentlemen (judging from the clothes) at this season of the year; and all utterly unknown to me, except some half-dozen. So long as I kept my seat in the dress circle I recognised only Mrs. Macready (in one of the four private boxes), and in my nearer neighbourhood Sir Alexander and Lady Gordon. But in the interval betwixt the play and the farce I took a notion to make my way to Mrs. Macready. John, of course, declared the thing 'clearly impossible, no use trying it'; but a servant of the theatre, overhearing our debate, politely offered to escort me where I wished; and then John, having no longer any difficulties to surmount, followed, to have his share in what advantages might accrue from the change. Passing through a long dim passage, I came on a tall man leant to the wall, with his head touching the ceiling like a caryatid, to all appearance asleep, or resolutely trying it under most unfavourable circumstances. 'Alfred Tennyson!' I exclaimed in joyful surprise. 'Well!' said he, taking the hand I held out to him, and forgetting to let it go again. 'I did not know you were in town,' said I. 'I should like to know who you are,' said he; 'I know that I know you, but I cannot tell your name. And I had actually to name myself to him. Then he woke up in good earnest, and said he had been meaning to come to Chelsea. 'But Carlyle is in Scotland,' I told him with due humility. 'So I heard from Spedding already, but I asked Spedding, would he go with me to see Mrs. Carlyle? and he said he would.' I told him if he really meant to come, he had better not wait for backing, under the present circumstances; and then pursued my way to the Macreadys' box; where I was received by William (whom I had not divined) with a 'Gracious heavens!' and spontaneous dramatic start, which made me all but answer, 'Gracious heavens!' and start dramatically in my turn. And then I was kissed all round by his women; and poor Nell Gwyn, Mrs. M— G—, seemed almost pushed by the general enthusiasm on the distracted idea of kissing me also! They would not let me return to my stupid place, but put in a third chair for me in front of their box; 'and the latter end of that woman was better than the beginning.' Macready was in perfect ecstasies over the 'Life of Schiller,' spoke of it with tears in his eyes. As 'a sign of the times,' I may mention that in the box opposite sat the Duke of Devonshire, with Payne Collier! Next to us were D'Orsay and 'Milady'! Between eleven and twelve it was all over—and the practical result? Eight-and-sixpence for a fly, and a headache for twenty-four hours! I went to bed as wearied as a little woman could be, and dreamt that I was plunging through a quagmire seeking some herbs which were to save the life of Mrs. Maurice; and that Maurice was waiting at home for them in an agony of impatience, while I could not get out of the mud-water!"

There is a painful sadness in many of the letters, especially those in the third volume. They show that the increased income that came from Carlyle's later popularity brought no relief to him, tortured by the labour of bookwriting, or to his wife, as great though

not so noisy a sufferer as he was from weak health and sleeplessness. When Mrs. Carlyle's jealousy of Lady Ashburton had spent itself, the strain of her husband's work on Frederick the Great, the writing of which both he and she regarded as a solemn duty, to which all personal comfort must be sacrificed, was nearly as irksome. Perhaps Carlyle, having married his charming wife, ought to have abandoned the calling of author, philosopher, and prophet, to which he had pledged himself, and to have made no effort to give play—which, as it turned out, was anything but play—to his genius. But his wife married him for his genius, and there is nothing to show that he would have been a better husband or made his wife happier had he abandoned his calling.

Origines Celtice (a Fragment), and other Contributions to the History of Britain. By Edwin Guest, LL.D., late Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

This work fills two handsome octavo volumes, and no more learned and conscientious editors could have been found than Canon Stubbs and his coadjutor; still it is impossible to conceal the disappointment caused by the very first chapter. Sad to say, this feeling does not wear off as the reader goes on. Every one has been wont to think of Dr. Guest as one of the discoverers, so to say, of the history of the English people, and as having been the means of directing the attention of men like Mr. Freeman into fresh and fruitful fields of research. We still believe the world was in the main right, but it would have been preferable to retain a somewhat vague notion of Dr. Guest's services and forego the more accurate ideas which his posthumous volumes force upon us: all disenchantment is unpleasant. However, we shall say no more on the point, but leave the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the nature and value of the work. The first volume, consisting of 409 closely printed pages, is divided into twelve chapters, dealing with the following subjects: i. The Kimmerioi and the Cimbri; ii. The Iberes and the Aquitani; iii. The Ligures; iv. Early Ethnology—of the Hebrews; v. Of the Canaanites; vi. Of the Chaldees; vii. Of the Egyptians; viii. Of the Thracians, Trojans, Cadmeans, Tyrrhenians; ix. Of the Greeks; x. Early Biblical Chronology; xi. Early Language—Letter Changes; xii. The Belge. The author's net was, it will be seen, wide and open for all, whether Aryan, Semitic, or Coptic, nor did the Turanian pets of our drawing-room philologists altogether escape him; but the chief object of all this labour was the catching of the slippery fish here styled "Origines Celtice," but, alas! it is still at large. As a specimen of the writer's method the following passages from pp. 6 and 7 may be quoted:—

"A mythical or a legendary tale may throw light on the statement of some obscure writer, and give it an importance superior to that which belongs to more direct and weightier testimony if unsupported by such collateral evidence. Happily the origin of the early Celts is illustrated by a purer light than can be furnished by legend or mythus. According to the Jewish records, Gomer, the reputed patriarch of this people, had three sons, Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah (Gen. x. 3)."

After several quotations from the Hebrew prophets, the author speaks of "Gomer and all his bands, the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands," and then goes on as follows:—

"We may reasonably conclude that, while the descendants of Ashkenaz had become a settled people, the races known to the Jews by the names of Gomer and Togarmah were wandering tribes, breeders of horses and mules, who moved from place to place as want of pasture, the demands of traffic, or the hope of booty led them. With the first dawn of Greek literature we find notices of a people called the Kimmerioi, and there are grounds for the belief that the early Greeks employed this term as a general name for the Celtic races. The substitution of a *k* for an initial *g* is common in Hebrew, and not unfrequent in Greek; the Hebrew *gamal*, a camel, takes the form of *kamelos* in that language, and *Cabalia*, a name given by the Greeks to a mountainous tract in Lycia, inhabited by a Semitic people, no doubt originated in the Hebrew word *gebal*, a mountain. We can therefore understand how a portion of the Celtic race may have given to their national name of Gomer a pronunciation which would justify the Greeks in rendering it by the name Kimmerioi. The tribe to which the name of Gomer is especially applied in Scripture appears to have been a migratory horde, after certain of the related tribes had settled down in their respective districts. It can hardly be doubted that this migratory people at some time or other came into contact with the Greeks, and from that time the Greeks may have derived the name Kimmerioi."

Now there is no doubt that the passages quoted by the author from Hebrew sources have a meaning, and that it is quite legitimate to inquire into that meaning; but it is an astounding feat of orthodoxy to use the Hebrew Scriptures to solve the question of the origin of the Celts. It is not quite clear from this passage whether the Celts were Greeks or Jews, but we pass by that, and we venture to maintain that not even the "purer light" would enable the author to discover the Celtic race that go by "their national name of Gomer." There is in Wales, it is said, a small band of Gomeromaniacs, who cluster around a man who is said to call himself Archdruid of the Isle of Britain; they no doubt derive the word *Kymry*, Welshmen, from Gomer, but this is no better than the late Moses Margoliouth's means of proving that the Kymry are the descendants of the priests of Omri. The phonetic series was a very pretty one, though it is difficult to vouch for its accuracy; so far as we can remember it was Kymry, Kumri, Gomri, Ghomri, 'Omri, Omri. Such things are doubtless calculated to make the Druids feel happy and the daughters of Anglo-Israel rejoice; but we expected to find something very different from this sort of guess-work lying at the foundation of any structure reared by the late Master of Caius College.

One might go on calling attention to such astounding statements as that on p. 364, to the effect that "the most reasonable explanation of the word Umbri is that it is a derivation of Gomer"; but as there is probably no danger of any student of history attaching himself much to Gomer, we limit ourselves to warning him against being influenced in any degree by Dr. Guest's Celtic etymologies. They are not all of the same kind as the Gomerian dream, but he will be safe in treating them as if they were of the same value. It is useless to weary our

readers with instances, and we gladly pass on to the second volume, which consists of no less than 539 pages, of which 130 are taken up by a most elaborate and useful index.

This volume is not nearly so disappointing as the other. Even the first 118 pages, devoted to (1) the Britons, Scots, and Picts; (2) British Geography; (3) British Buildings and Weapons; and (4) the Itinerary of Antoninus, are, we think, superior in tone to the bulk of the other volume. But the principal value of the second volume consists in the author's historical papers, which are mostly reprinted from various archaeological publications, such as the *Archæological Journal* and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, together with letters from the *Athenæum* bearing on the questions discussed. These papers occupy altogether no less than 290 pages of the volume, and their subjects are the following: i. Pudens and Claudia; ii. The Early English Settlements in South Britain; iii. The "Belgic Ditches" and the Probable Date of Stonehenge; iv. The Four Roman Ways; v. The Welsh and English Boundaries after A.D. 577; vi. The Northern Termination of Offa's Dyke; vii. The English Conquest of the Severn Valley; viii. Letter on Fethanleag and Urionium; ix. The Fall of Urionium; x. Letter on Urionium; xi. The Invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar; xii. Appendix on Julius Caesar's Invasion; xiii. The Campaign of Aulus Plautius in Britain, A.D. 43. The paper on Pudens and Claudia is incomplete, and this seems to be its first appearance in print; we fail to appreciate it, and cannot understand why it was ever written. Most of the others are accompanied by very valuable maps, and are already well known to English historians and also in some degree to the reading public, as their contents have in many instances filtered into the works of such men as the late Mr. Green. Dr. Guest appears at his best when examining the country for ancient landmarks, and one has only to regret that his habit of indulging in Celtic etymologies always followed him, and that, as might naturally be expected, his linguistic vagaries have now and then been accepted as well as the valuable results of his investigations. We are glad to take this opportunity of rectifying a wrong done to Mr. Green in regarding as his own the impossible names of "the Caint" and "the Gwent," for Kent and Gwent, in his work on the 'Making of England'—he undoubtedly took them from Dr. Guest.

We heartily wish we could have spoken more favourably of the whole work; but, after all, we may say that it will always be valued by English historians on account of the historical papers: these and these alone, omitting the remarks on Pudens and Claudia, we should like to have seen published; but it was probably Dr. Guest's wish that the other writings should see the light, and we do not suppose that the editors had any voice in the matter. They deserve all praise for the very careful and laborious manner in which they have performed their task—witness the copious index they have made to the work and the toil it must have cost them.

Moorish Lotos Leaves: Glimpses of Southern Morocco. By George D. Cowan and R. L. N. Johnston. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Of all the outlandish countries within easy access of England the empire of Mulai Hassan is perhaps the least visited. The indefatigable tourist makes light of the Upper Nile and the North Cape; he is known at Khartoum and has been seen at Gondokoro. Bagdad is familiar with his easy airs of omniscience, and his puggaree, his bluchers, and his Baedeker have ceased to be the wonder of Tunis and the scorn of Kairwan. But Morocco, though within five days' sail of London, and in many respects the most primitive of the realms of Islam, is explored by comparatively few. Tangier during the autumn and winter is the camping place of a little army of invalids, and has long been one of the holiday haunts of the Gibraltarines, though its dark lanes and frowsy Soko, crowded with slaves, donkeys, story-tellers, snake-charmers, fire-eaters, camels with dates from the Sudan, and wild Berbers, armed with brazen-sheathed swords and long fusils, are, for all the Nazarenes ever seen, about as Moorish as when Mr. Samuel Pepys blew up the mole and left the *damnosa hereditas* of the Braganza princess to its rightful owners. Tetuan, Ceuta, and the ports of Rabat, Sallee, and Casablanca are reached still more rarely. A sprinkling of adventurers attain Fez and Mesquinez, and even the city of Morocco. Capt. Colville and his wife passed southward into Algeria, and Sir Joseph Hooker and Mr. Ball, travelling under the direct protection of the Sultan, were able to botanize on some of the spurs of the mysterious Atlas. But the greater part of the country is still untrodden of Europeans. The Soos province is a region the exact geography of which can be only guessed at, and the Atlas has been described by no one since the days of Leo Africanus. Gerhard Rohlfs managed to visit some parts of the sultanate in the guise of a renegade, but, owing to the obstacles which the part he played put in his road, his work is so full of gaps and manifest inaccuracies as to be practically useless. Even the French map of Col. Beaudouin is almost entirely compiled from the rude sketches and itineraries of native traders and caravans—a fact which demonstrates the condition of the empire, since the same cannot be affirmed of any other portion of North Africa.

In truth, the difficulties of Moroccan travel, though sufficiently great, have been exaggerated or of the traveller's own making. The nest of envoys at Tangier, engrossed with their petty rivalries and squabbles about nothing, rarely see the Sultan, and they are unknown to his advisers, unless we except the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom they keep on the coast for their private baiting. Tangier is, indeed, an Oriental Pumpernickel. If, for example, the German minister cannot eat the hay, he takes good care that his French colleague shall not enjoy the banquet. The Italian envoy may have no taste for antiquities, but he is not on that account inclined to look with complaisance on his Spanish neighbour's yearning after Roman cities and Phoenician tombs. Moreover, knowing well that the most popular ambassador is he who gives

least trouble, the diplomatists are invariably inclined to throw cold water on any enterprise which might embroil the country they represent with that of the marauders who have maltreated some over-zealous investigator; and to travel without an escort and a firman is in most parts of Morocco considered to be simply courting the martyr's fate, while to travel with one is almost as bad. Every village hates the sight of the "bashador's" cavalcade; for the "mona," or gratuitous supply of provisions which the wretched people must bestow on all Government travellers, is a tax which is not only frequently abused, but is so repugnant to every sense of justice that right-minded men will often elect to dispense with the favour, and, as a consequence of running tilt against the customs of the country, incur the enmity of their escort, and be unconsciously swindled in paying for what a minute before they were offered as a gift. There are, of course, also the religious and local prejudices of a fanatical, ignorant, semi-barbarous people to overcome. "Saint houses" are so numerous that one is never sure when sacred soil is being defiled, and "assouies," or dervishes, are not the kind of people for whose good behaviour any one would care to become bail. The governors and village sheiks have no desire to see strangers. Hospitality in Morocco means prodigious "feeds," and even in that cheap country food costs money. Nor are they anxious for the Sultan to hear of their wealth, since rich men in Morocco are short-lived, and if "sent for" are apt not to return. Finally, the tribesmen are prone to consider every escort of white-robed soldiers as only the abhorred tax-gatherers in disguise, and to act after their truculent instincts. The Sultan occupies his time in marching about the empire collecting his dues, with the aid of a plundering army of ruffianly spearmen; for Morocco is still an unconquered country. The Mauri of the Romans are the Berbers of our day, and though they have adopted, after a rough fashion, the faith of their Arab invaders, the Shereefian sovereigns have in many parts of "Mauritania" no influence beyond the range of their guns. But Mr. Watson, armed with an introduction from the mulatto Shereef, had no trouble whatever in reaching and residing in the holy city of Wazan, hitherto supposed to be indescribably Islamic; and were some prudent individual, equally well provided with recommendations and able to speak Arabic, to visit Mulai Edris, doubtless he also would return in safety. We are convinced, after some personal acquaintance with the supposed difficulties of Moroccan travel, that if a good-natured, easy-minded scholar, a physician by preference, could settle down in Mogador, or still better in Morocco city—under, of course, diplomatic protection—learn the ways of the people and a little of their language, and gain the friendship of some of the more powerful Berber sheiks of the Atlas, he might add immensely to our present vague acquaintance with the geography of the Moorish empire.

This is clear from what the writers of this pleasant book tell us. They are residents—merchants, we presume—at Mogador, one of the southern seaports open to Europeans, and though they did not explore any ab-

solutely new country, yet they journeyed to the city of Morocco—which with unnecessary pedantry they call Maraksh, though Mogador is not styled Souseira—by a little frequented route, without interpreters or escort, and were everywhere received with kindness, simply owing to the fact that they understood Arabic, were on terms of intimacy with some of the officials, and had good introductions from others. One of the authors also visited the coast about Agadir and Messah, which is so little known that though the Spaniards obtained, more than twenty years ago, the cession of a port in that neighbourhood, they have never yet taken possession of it owing to their ignorance of its whereabouts. But otherwise the lotus-eaters have nothing very new to tell, though what they do tell is related agreeably, as far as we are able to judge, accurately, and with an ease which would be worthy of more praise were the book not disfigured by frequent vulgarities, and attempts to imitate the humour of "Mark Twain," who has spoilt the style of so many of their travelling countrymen. Our authors are no specialists. Hence we are spared the thrice-told tale of the ruins of Volubilis, a new theory regarding the origin of the Berbers, or a disquisition on the nature of the boulder mounds of Mesfioua and Tasseremout. This perhaps makes the book easy reading, though it ensures it a short lease of life.

Marocco is a country so full of varied interest that it is grievous to lament over lost opportunities. M. Tissot in his 'Mauritanie Tingitane' and in his still briefer 'Itinéraire de Tanger à Rbat' has shown how much use a well-educated envoy can make of his leisure, that we are not consoled for the absence of more substantial matter by the 286 pages which Messrs. Cowan and Johnston have filled with small-beer chronicles, the chatter of consulates, and that patronage of "transient tourists" with which "residents" overpower these humble folk, who may in a week of intelligent work, directed by a trained mind, learn more about a country than a mere "resident" will pick up in a decade of sitting on office stools, amateur note-taking, or boar-slaughtering in Shiadma. We hear, however, plenty about the Moors and their Punic faith, about the hideous misgovernment of the country, about the peculations of the underpaid officials and the unpoetical justice which so often overtakes them before they have time to bury their plunder, the horrible punishments, the red-legged partridges, the bare-legged couriers, the curses, so curiously retrospective, the tea-drinking, the cookery, the eternal kouskoso, the reed-thatched villages hedged with cactus and aloe, the dry plains dotted with the palmetto and argan tree, the frowsy Arabs and stately city Moors, the bazaars, the veiled women, and the negro slaves.

Messrs. Cowan and Johnston are not enthusiasts about Marocco any more than are most of those who know the Moors best. Four-fifths of "Maghrib" are uncultivated, though the land which was the granary of Rome is to-day well fitted, with the facilities which exist for irrigation, for growing wheat for half of Europe. Yet there it lies, ruined beyond recall if the present people and dynasty are to be the regenerators, only

waiting until in the whirligig of history it is scrambled for by the hungry nations who have so long been watching it wolfishly. If coal should be worked at Tangier—and seams certainly exist near the ruins of the old Roman town—that very ancient city would speedily become the most important station in or about the Strait of Gibraltar; and as it would be vain to attempt holding the Rock without Marocco being open to us should Spain be unfriendly, it will be proposed either to buy out or to oust the Sultan from the city which for twenty years was ours, and for the matter of that has never been formally surrendered. On these and some kindred topics the reader will find much interesting information in Messrs. Cowan and Johnston's lively volume. It would be flattery to compare it with Dr. Lear's learned book, or with Sir Joseph Hooker's and Capt. Trotter's narratives. It is, of course, quite another work from Mr. Watson's optimist octavo, but, apart from its depressing facetiousness over "boss saints," it is much better written than Capt. Colville's African imitation of Capt. Burnaby's Asiatic adventures. In some respects it does for Mogador and Marocco what the late Miss Perrier did for Tangier: it describes the every-day life and the more superficial aspects of Moorish manners and thought. But we still wait for the coming man and his book, and as a Scotchman—the Kaid Maclean—is the virtual commander of the Sultan's army, it is surely not hoping too much to expect him to utilize his matchless opportunities by recording what he knows of this weary land of Drowsihed.

Les Projets de Mariage de la Reine Élisabeth.
Par M. le Comte de la Ferrière. (Paris,
Calmann Lévy.)

THE narrative of the various proposals for the hand of Queen Elizabeth forms an instructive page of history. It throws light not only on the social manners and customs of the day and on Elizabeth's own character, but on the foreign policy of this country and the state of affairs on the Continent. The Tudors, from first to last, made more ado about their matrimonial relations than any other family that ever sat on the English throne. There was hardly a year in the century that followed Henry VII.'s accession when the "marriage question," in one form or another, was not prominent in the minds of English politicians, if not of the English people. Dynastic marriages, discussed or contracted on purely political grounds, were the order of the day. The great monarchies of Europe were establishing themselves on the ruins of feudalism, and matrimonial alliances were the favourite means adopted for the consolidation of empires. Henry VII. followed the example set him by Ferdinand, by Maximilian, and by Charles VIII. Territorial objects could not well have been so prominent in the mind of his successor, and the passions of Henry VIII. were generally too strong for his political ambition. His daughters found as great difficulty in discovering suitable husbands as he did in supplying himself with suitable wives. The unfortunate example of Mary doubtless had the effect of making Elizabeth more cautious. More nearly re-

sembling her grandfather than her father in this, as in several other respects, she had no scruple in keeping some of her suitors on the rack almost as long as Catherine of Aragon had suffered from the selfish intrigue of Ferdinand and Henry VII. Elizabeth was as devoid of heart as she was of religion; but in justice to her it may probably be allowed that none of those whose so-called affections she trifled with suffered more than a political disappointment. The mutual protestations recurring on every occasion were as hollow as the state ceremonial with which an embassy was welcomed at Windsor or the Louvre. Our sympathies are, therefore, never enlisted in these marriage projects of Elizabeth as they are in the long waiting of Catherine or the heartbroken solitude of Mary. It is hard to say whether the sensuality of Henry VIII., with its transparent veil of political pretext, or the heartlessness of Elizabeth, with its screen of artificial love-making, is the less attractive picture. The coarseness of the age and the peculiar indelicacy of the Tudor nature make the details of the story often almost as disgusting as those of Henry VIII.'s divorce.

M. de la Ferrière has almost entirely confined his attention to Elizabeth's relations with the three sons of Catherine de' Medici, viz., Charles IX.; the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III.; and the Duke of Alençon, afterwards Duke of Anjou. These three were undoubtedly the most important of her suitors, and, with the exception of Leicester and the Archduke Charles, the only suitors seriously thought of. "This long comedy," as the author calls it, "lasted eighteen years, Elizabeth playing throughout the rôle de *jeune première*, and doing her best to justify the motto 'Semper eadem' which she had assumed." It only ended with the death of the Duke of Anjou in 1584. The principal negotiators were Elizabeth herself and Catherine de' Medici. The three sons of the latter were put forward one after the other, and played their parts without much real good-will. The advance of Spain in Flanders or Portugal, the position of the Huguenot party in France, rebellions in Ireland, and the plots that centred round Mary, Queen of Scots, were the motives which successively inflamed or cooled the hearts of Elizabeth and her admirers. Leicester was always at hand to raise objections or to insult a French ambassador, while the occult influence of Cecil, first hostile, afterwards rather favourable, to a French match, is felt like the attraction of an invisible planet. The play is, indeed, a comedy throughout, and is played by all the actors with a mock solemnity well befitting its nature; but it was a drama on the issue of which very grave consequences depended, and which in one case at least, that of Amy Robsart, had tragical effects. Elizabeth, keen-witted, subtle, heartless, and utterly unscrupulous, was well qualified for her part, but her faults of vanity, caprice, and indecision not unfrequently went near spoiling her game, and drove her advisers and agents to the verge of despair. Her cue in this, as in all her relations with foreign powers, was to do as little as possible. She was resolved to enter into no engagements which she could avoid, to damage her enemies as much as possible short of provoking them to open

hostility, to hold out hopes that she never intended to fulfil, and to proffer alliances over the terms of which she might haggle for an indefinite time. An alliance with England was coveted by both the great powers which were struggling for supremacy in Western Europe at the outset of Elizabeth's reign. As it began to be clear that England had become once for all Protestant, a matrimonial treaty with Spain became impossible. Cecil for some time aimed at a connexion with the Austrian house, a connexion which would have had the effect of neutralizing the Spanish branch of the house of Hapsburg without of necessity embroiling England with France. But for this match Elizabeth herself never showed any real inclination, and Leicester, with the moral support of Catherine, threw all his weight into the opposite scale. A marriage with a French prince, if more likely to be of positive advantage to England in certain cases, was also more likely to entangle her in European complications. Strong arguments might be used on each side, and the pros and cons were very evenly balanced. It was just this which, combined with Elizabeth's constitutional indecision, postponed the settlement of the question for so many years. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon her from various quarters, the nation was anxious that she should marry, the isolation of England on several occasions made such an alliance almost imperative; and yet at the last moment the arguments against the match seemed stronger than those in its favour, and some pretext was found to break off the negotiations. This appears to be the only rational explanation of Elizabeth's conduct, for the ardour with which the object was now and then pursued is incompatible with the hypothesis that she was throughout playing false, and was in reality firmly fixed in her resolve not to marry. It is true that she repeatedly declared this to be her intention, but she just as often made a declaration of the opposite kind. The fact was that, her heart never being engaged, she found her hand too valuable a lure to be parted with, when it came to the point, except at a price which no foreign power could give.

The first negotiation, that in which Charles IX. was involved, never approached completion so nearly as those with Catherine's younger sons. The arguments against such a marriage, especially from the English point of view, were doubly strong when the suitor was a reigning king of France. Though originally proposed by Condé, who saw in it a triumph for the Huguenots, or at least a balance of power between rival parties, the marriage was warmly supported by Catherine, who felt the need of support against Spain. But with Elizabeth Leicester's influence was then at its height, and Catherine, finding her own plan hopeless, supported him against Cecil, who was pressing for alliance with Austria. Leicester, as king consort, would have been dependent on France, while the Archduke Charles would have been hostile, or at best neutral. The crown, however, was not for Leicester, nor for any other of these claimants. La Forest, the French ambassador, understood the situation when he wrote (p. 56):—

"The said lady [Elizabeth] thinks it expedient always to have some one on the hook. She is

convinced that all the princes of Christendom who are in a position to marry are aspiring for her hand, and that the slightest suggestion is enough to bring them incontinently to her feet. But any one acquainted with the queen's inclinations and manner of life, and with the disposition of her subjects, will soon see that such negotiations are not likely to lead to any result, however willing they may be in England to enter upon them for their own profit and advantage." As to Charles IX. himself, Elizabeth finally dismissed him with the words, "Your king is at once too great and too small." As Condé had been the first to suggest Charles IX., so again the agents of the Huguenots in England were the first to propose a marriage with his brother, the Duke of Anjou. The state of affairs about 1570 appeared favourable, for England and France were in need of each other's support. Catherine and Charles IX. were eager to bring the match to a completion. On the English side, Cecil, now that the archduke was no longer in the field, regarded it at any rate without disfavour. Elizabeth, harassed by plots and rebellions, excommunicated by the Pope, and in dread of Spain, sent over one of her discreetest politicians, Walsingham, to represent her in Paris. A marriage treaty was drawn out, and the provisions were seriously discussed. But various difficulties barred the way. In the first place the duke was personally disinclined, and the Guises and the Spanish ambassador did their best to heighten his dislike by religious and political scruples. Again and again he broke away, and again and again the influence of his mother and brother induced him to reopen the negotiation. Further, the religious conditions imposed by Elizabeth, who refused to allow her future husband the public exercise of his religion, made a settlement very difficult, and when she began, in addition to this, to talk about the cession of Calais, it must have been clear that she was no longer in earnest. Next year (1571) was a critical one for England, and Elizabeth took up the plan with renewed energy. By this time, however, a dangerous rival for the duke's affections had appeared. His religious scruples were the pretext of alienation, but the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Smith, wrote back that "the duke's religion, after being at first fixed on Mdlle. de Châteauneuf, had now transferred itself to another object." For whatever reason, he flatly refused, and Elizabeth deeply resented a treatment which she had been in the habit of dealing out to others, and had now brought upon herself.

According to M. de la Ferrière, it was Catherine's influence that finally broke off this match. She did so, however, only to substitute the Duke of Alençon for the Duke of Anjou. This plan had, in some respects, a better chance than either of the others. Catherine's youngest son was neither King of France nor heir apparent. His marriage might confer upon Elizabeth the advantage of French support, and upon Catherine the assistance of a Protestant connexion, without hopelessly embroiling England with Spain or imposing a foreign government on this country. Elizabeth manifested more personal liking for Alençon than for either of his brothers, and he, on his side, at any rate showed no repugnance towards Elizabeth. But fate and the circumstances of the day were against him. The massacre of St.

Bartholomew put an end to the negotiations for a time. Catherine, however, soon afterwards renewed her overtures, and Elizabeth, after an outburst of real alarm and assumed indignation, finding that no crusade against Protestantism was intended, consented to listen to them. The accession of Henry III. made a settlement more difficult. The younger brother, who nourished against his elder brother a truly fraternal hatred, speedily became a thorn in the side of the new king. As Catherine said of him, "he had nothing but war and tempest in his brain." The Protestant chiefs, our author remarks, soon discovered his capacities, and gathered round him. He launched himself into the full tide of intrigue and conspiracy that swirled and eddied about the French court. But the most dangerous of his ambitions was that of making himself master of Flanders. Here, at first, he had both Elizabeth and Henry III. against him. The latter had no wish to see another Burgundy rising on his northern frontier, and Elizabeth was as little willing to see the French as the Spaniards at Brussels. The Duke of Anjou, as he now was, had made up his mind "to wed either Flanders or the queen" (p. 206), if he could not obtain both. At Elizabeth's request, however, he retired from Brabant at the very moment when the death of Don Juan seemed to leave the field open to him. His ambassador, Simier, the charm of whose manners fascinated Elizabeth, proposed conditions of marriage which appeared likely to be accepted. The duke himself came to England, and was received by Elizabeth with that strange familiarity which, to say the least of it, fixes upon her the stigma of indelicacy. The marriage was unpopular in England, and Stubbs lost his hand for speaking out the feelings of the nation. The religious difficulty again appeared, and the duke was loth to make any concessions likely to alienate the Catholics of Flanders. Here his intrigues were at length successful, and Elizabeth, anxious at all risks to balance the Spanish advances in Portugal, was fain to recognize him in possession, at least, of his new title. The marriage treaty was actually signed, but at the last moment Elizabeth appended a proviso that the duke and she should first come to an understanding on certain points not further defined. This, of course, left the whole matter undecided, and Elizabeth now insisted on an alliance between England and France as a preliminary. A second visit of the duke left the situation practically unchanged. The old familiarities and affectations were repeated. The queen addressed her lover as her "little Italian," her "little prince Frog." At length, wearied out by these follies, he left England for Flanders for the last time. Installed there as Duke of Brabant, he made no real progress. The assistance sent by Elizabeth under Leicester was worse than useless. To her renewed promises of marriage if he would return to England he turned a deaf ear. Deserted by all, his position grew worse and worse, and death soon after put an end to his restless career, and to Elizabeth's last chance of matrimonial bliss.

M. de la Ferrière has told the story of these successive wooings with the picturesque vivacity that is traditional in French memoirs. He draws his information from original

sources, and, while showing ample knowledge of contemporary history, keeps his attention strictly fixed on his main subject. It is to be regretted that he displays a characteristically national contempt for English orthography. A very little care would have avoided such mistakes as Lord Howart, Lord Scheffield, Lord Kobham, and Sir Amicis Paulet. Somerset Place (p. 134) is no doubt a misprint for Somerset Palace, generally called Somerset House. But nothing but pure ignorance could have led the author to go out of his way to refer to 'The Life and Times of Sir Hatton.' We had fancied that this kind of solecism was now confined to French provincial journalists.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Hands of Justice. By F. W. Robinson. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)
What Hast Thou Done? By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Stray Pearls. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
Only a Black Box. By the Rev. Greville Phillimore. (Blackwood & Sons.)
The Story of Melicent. By Fayr Madoc. (Macmillan & Co.)
The Parish of Hilby. By Mrs. Fairman Mann. (Stock.)
La Comtesse Sarah. Par Georges Ohnet. (Paris, Ollendorff.)

In his new story Mr. Robinson transports his readers to regions which they have visited under his guidance on more than one occasion—regions absolutely subjected to the sway of philanthropy, and peopled by lofty, unselfish, and regenerate men and women. The entertainment which almost every reader will be able to receive from 'The Hands of Justice' need not be greatly diminished, if at all, by the considerations that the hero's philanthropy is wild in the extreme, that it is exercised under impossible conditions, and that its results are, in the aggregate, very improbable. Much may be conceded to an author whose manner of narration is so pleasant, and whose skill in detached passages of description and portraiture is so conspicuous. The sanguine temperament of John Woodhatch, who, a reformed character himself, undertakes an heroic task in the reformation of a batch of transgressors, young and old, demands an atmosphere of optimism in which to expand and develop itself. This atmosphere Mr. Robinson supplies without stint, not positively excluding crime and relapse from his community of reclaimed sinners, but steadily declining to govern his incidents by the hard teaching of criminal statistics and experience. The best piece of delineation is that which traces the characters of the Scotch Methodist parson and his daughter, who are well but not over drawn. Mr. Robinson has seldom done anything better than this; and, indeed, the story is marked by considerable freshness and vigour, in spite of occasional evidence of haste in the workmanship.

Though a comma is a slight thing, it has its uses. Punctuation would have been neglected long ago as a serious encumbrance if men of letters had not come to the conclusion that they could not write intelligibly without paying due attention to it. The

reader of Mr. Molloy's story will therefore be justified in complaining of the author's constant disregard of the rules of punctuation. There is scarcely a page in his three volumes without some such flagrant example of this abuse as the following:—

"A memorable day, what could she mean? his suspicions at once arose, perhaps after all she had accepted Fitzmaurice."

To heedlessness in style Mr. Molloy adds heedlessness in statement, contradicting himself more than once in simple matters of fact. 'What Hast Thou Done?' is a combination of the most ordinary incidents of fiction, which might not have been devoid of interest if the mixture had been effected with a little more tact and taste.

The Muse of the historical romance, as Miss Yonge points out in her preface, enjoys no longer the freedom which she had when Sir Walter Scott and the elder Dumas were her hierophants. This is hardly, indeed, a consequence of the castigations of critics, but rather the natural result of that spread of elementary historical knowledge to which Miss Yonge herself has largely contributed. It is those "Landmarks" and "Epochs," those little red and grey books, which have made it difficult for the novelist to deal with history as the often-quoted king of Castile would have dealt with nature; every school-girl is now in a position to correct the anachronisms of 'Ivanhoe' and the audacities of 'Vingt Ans Après.' Few writers of historical romance, however, even under the present conditions, have had the courage to do what Miss Yonge does in her present story, and preface their fiction with a succinct account of the history on which it is strung. Certainly no one has done it so well. The short sketch, occupying not more than ten pages, in which the origin and circumstances of the "Fronde" are set forth in "outline like a map" (to use the author's own phrase), is really an admirable piece of summarized history. The story itself is one of Miss Yonge's happiest efforts in this line. The complications of the period to which it refers exactly suit her genius, which is never so well exercised as in manipulating a number of tangled threads; and the novelist's gift, which she possesses in a remarkable measure, of realizing fictitious characters helps her to present those of history as people of flesh and blood, and not mere names more or less connected with dates. The idea of taking as the chief actors in the fiction a family of mixed French and English origin, belonging to the nobility of both countries, permits a vivid display of the contrasts and resemblances shown by the state of things on either side of the Channel during a critical period in the history of each nation, and thus makes the novel really useful as a bit of historical criticism. Above all, the reader is shown how the English difficulties arose from theological and political, the French from social grievances. Miss Yonge is remarkably fair in her treatment of all parties, and only too ready to see the best points in persons of all views, provided that they hold them honestly. It is rather characteristic that her French hero, who is a Protestant converted to Catholicism, and a "Frondeur" from high principle, is rewarded by being brought to England and into the English Church, and ending his days as an English

country gentleman. It is by no means clear that he could have done better.

Mr. Phillimore does not possess the art of a good story-teller. The difficulty of knowing where to begin is his stumbling-block. Having started in the midst of things, he has to resort to the inartificial device of explaining the circumstances in a long soliloquy. When two of the chief characters are separated, and it becomes necessary for the one to know what has happened to the other, some letters are forced upon the reader, who knows the facts already. Further on, as there is a good deal of mystery in the story, it has to be cleared up by the reminiscences of an old servant and some documents which had been lying for many years in the black box. The story is, therefore, not told with much skill, but Mr. Phillimore writes pleasantly enough to relieve his book from dulness. There is, perhaps, a little too much sermonizing on the part of two of the characters, but it is given in good taste. The description of a journey from Bordeaux into the department of the Creuse shows the author at his best.

The author of 'The Story of Melicent' is indiscreet enough to make her readers look at the end of her tale first. In the prologue the heroine is shown after her story is over, and it is carried on long enough to announce her death. Some interest having been aroused in the woman who speaks to a stranger with so much emotion and mystic meaning, the author undertakes to tell her story from the beginning. An expectation has been raised which is not fulfilled. The story is one of petty details and tiresome family history. Many writers have depicted small country towns where, if they are to be trusted, the inhabitants are all opinionated and narrow-minded, and look upon strangers with new ideas as atheists; and the mere reproduction of their conversation is as tedious as the thing itself. As to the feelings of family hatred and pride upon which the interest of the story, such as it is, depends, the author is not powerful enough to deal with so difficult a subject of romance. Nor is she capable of charming her readers by her style. In a passage of serious passion she says that the girl was "transmogrified," making the scene ludicrous at once. One quotation will show a fault which is familiar to novel-readers:—"Her Lieder would not tend to cheerfulness, she said; it was in a doleful key."

Mrs. Mann writes a sensible, characteristic, and thoroughly entertaining "story of a quiet place." She affects nothing and makes no pretence; her tale of the parish of Hilby is refreshingly straightforward, and she succeeds admirably in her modest undertaking. Her picture of still life in the heart of an English county may not be particularly attractive for the lovers of intensity in tone and colour, but it is very careful painting nevertheless. She gives some glimpses of the "merry England" of our own day which will sincerely charm the majority of her readers. Few more genuine or delightful romances have recently made their appearance, and Mrs. Fairman Mann may be safely encouraged to take a new canvas, and to draw fresh inspiration from the same source.

In his third novel, now before us, M. Georges Ohnet shows the same dramatic

power which won for him his first great success, and employs it on a somewhat similar situation. The fatality of the plot and the gloom of a great portion of the book remind the reader of the 'Affaire Clemenceau' of Dumas fils, but M. Ohnet tries to relieve the feelings of his public by a happy ending. 'La Comtesse Sarah' is likely to attain a double success, for adaptation for the stage has evidently been before the author's eye.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Underground Russia (Smith, Elder & Co.), by Stepiak, with a preface by Mr. P. Lavrov, is a translation from the Italian original, reviewed by us some months ago. Of its kind it is a good enough piece of work. It is a little rough in places, and it has none of the vigorous elegance of Stepiak's Italian. It is often expressive, however, and it is nearly always clear and exact. Evidently the translator has taken the trouble to understand his author, and has done his best to reproduce him faithfully. The result is a piece of good journalistic English, which is without individuality, but which is very readable all the same. The sentences often drag; but they are grammatical, and they are full of matter. The phrase is often clumsy and halting; but it almost, if not quite, always conveys the author's meaning. The only point on which the translator has blundered is a point of orthography; but on this he has blundered with exemplary thoroughness. Writing in Italian, Stepiak transliterated from the Russian the sounds which in English are rendered by the letters "tche" and "itch" into their Italian equivalents, the syllables "ce" and "ic." These transliterations are retained consistently in the English version, in which, of course, they are meaningless and even bewildering. Thus the lady whom we know as Vera Zazoulitch is disguised as "Vera Zazulic"; Tchernichevsky becomes "Cernicewsky"; Stevanovitch is called "Stevanovic"; and so forth. If, as is extremely probable, a second edition of 'Underground Russia' should be called for, it will be well to remove these blemishes. The book is, as yet, unique in literature; it is a priceless contribution to our knowledge of Russian thought and feeling; as a true and faithful reflection of certain aspects of, perhaps, the most tremendous political movement in history, it seems destined to become a standard work. There is, therefore, every reason why it should be made as good and complete as possible. The translation, we may add, is richer than the original by a letter of Sophy Perovsky's, written to her mother some days before execution. It is, if we consider the circumstances under which it was produced, as touching—and as significant—a document as exists in epistolary literature.

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT's chief object in writing *Legion; or, the Modern Demoniac* (Tinsley Brothers) was to show that alcoholic drink is one of the principal causes of lunacy, idiocy, and crime. He desired also to make out that the state of the brain under the influence of alcohol is similar to "the demoniacal possession of the ancients," and that alcohol is really a demon scarcely less terrible or powerful than that which entered into the herd of swine of the Gospel. He does not profess to treat his subject either scientifically or theologically, but he has collected a great number of shocking cases of crimes more or less directly due to alcohol, and some statistics from asylums as to the tendency of drink to cause lunacy. No doubt Mr. Gilbert's aim is to give point and picturesqueness to his subject, and he will be doing good service to the cause which he has so much at heart if he succeeds in calling increased attention to the admitted evils of drink by representing them as the demon called

Legion, or in any other definite or indefinite shape. But in the main he is only preaching to the converted, and as he does not say what action he wishes them to take, it seems as if his energy had been to a great extent thrown away. His collection of instances may be useful, but his style is not calculated to have much effect upon those who desire to see reforms carried out calmly upon sound conviction.

UNDER the title of *Some Impressions of the United States* Mr. Freeman has republished, with additions, some articles which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* and *Longman's Magazine*. They are rather too slight for reproduction in book form; still they contain some shrewd observations. For instance: "I have seen old-fashioned wooden churches in America for whose details of course there was nothing to say; but whose general effect was a good deal more venerable than that of an ancient English church on which a modern architect has been let loose to play his tricks." On the whole, Mr. Freeman appears to have enjoyed his tour. If he was asked by a well-informed American whether Somersetshire is named after the Dukes of Somerset, he had, on the other hand, the satisfaction of hearing "the patriots of Crivoscia" publicly prayed for. His publishers are Messrs. Longman.

DR. MARCET's volume, *On the Principal Southern and Swiss Health Resorts* (Churchill), will prove valuable to invalids. The book is full of information on every point that can interest them. Dr. Marcet has spent three winters at Nice and six at Cannes, and therefore is able to speak with authority regarding the most frequented stations on the Riviera. He has also paid visits to Madeira and to Davos. He especially recommends Madeira to those who have suffered from a residence in the East or West Indies. Dr. Marcet made a trip to Algiers, but as he went there in May he was not in a position to judge of the winter climate, and the pages devoted to Algeria are the least satisfactory in the book. There are brief notices of Rome, Naples, and Palermo, but Ajaccio and Malaga are omitted. Some diagrams of temperature are given at the end of this useful handbook.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE have issued an edition of *Longfellow's Poetical Works*, notable for its unusual completeness. They also send us illustrated editions of *Wordsworth* and of the late Mr. Aris Willmott's selection of *Sacred Poetry*, which it is impossible to praise. An illustrated *Shakspeare Birthday Book* is sent to us by the same firm.

We have on our table *History of Bayard*, translated from the French of L. Larchey (Chapman & Hall),—*A History of English Literature*, by Prof. J. Scherr (Low),—*The Library Manual*, by J. H. Slater (Gill),—*Political Economy Examined and Explained*, by A. M. Smith (The Author),—*A Guide to the Medical Profession*, by E. Wootton, edited by L. F. Winslow (Gill),—*The Principles of Glass-Making*, by H. J. Powell (Bell),—*Whist*, by T. Brittain (Heywood),—*Ragnarok: the Age of Fire and Gravel*, by I. Donnelly (Low),—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria*, Vol. XVIII. (Williams & Norgate),—*One of a Covey*, by the Authors of 'Honor Bright' (Gardner),—*Lures the Watchmaker*, by the Rev. A. Moses (Cincinnati, U.S., Bloch & Co.),—*Leo*, by M. J. H. (Dublin, Gill),—*The Book of Songs*, by H. Heine, translated from the German by Strathair (Allen & Co.),—*Lawrence Hardiker*, by J. Harrison (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers),—*Sketches in Verse at Home and Abroad*, by J. McCosh, M.D. (J. Blackwood),—*Heart Harmonies*, by E. Croasdale (Stock),—*Parochial Sketches*, by the Rev. G. F. De Teissier (Skeffington),—*Footprints and "Living Songs,"* edited by the Rev. C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office),—*Sunday Mornings at Norwood*, by the Rev. S. A. Tipple (Kegan Paul),—*In Defence: the Earlier Scriptures*, by

H. S. Paterson (Shaw),—*The Acts of the Apostles*, XV.—XXVIII., edited by J. R. Lumby (Cambridge, University Press Warehouse),—*Le Romantisme des Classiques*, by Emile Deschanel (Paris, C. Lévy),—*Hartley und Priestley, die Begründer des Associationismus in England*, by B. Schoenlank (Halle, Hendel),—*Le Scandale d'Hier, le Comédien*, by O. Mirbeau,—and *Abriss der Geschichte der Portugiesischen Musik*, by Dr. P. von Waxel (Berlin, Oppenheim).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bible Misreadings, or the Book Divine and Human, cr. 8vo. 2/—Cook's (J.) Boston Monday Lectures, 10th Series, containing Miracles, Spiritualism, &c., 8vo. 2/ cl. Henry's (Matthew) Commentary on the Old and New Testament: Vol. I, Genesis to Esther, 4to, 12/ cl. McHardie's (E.) *The Midnight Cry*, “Behold the Bridegroom Cometh,” an Inquiry into the Evidence of the near Approach of the Second Advent, 8vo, 10/6 cl. Row's (Rev. C. A.) *Revelation and Modern Theology* Contrasted, 8vo, 12/6 cl. Sacred Books of the East: Vol. 17, *Vinaya Texts*, Part 2, trans. by T. W. R. Davids and H. Oldenberg; Vol. 19, *The Fo-Sho-Hing-Tsan-King*, a Metrical Version of the Life of Buddha, trans. by S. Beal; Vol. 23, *The Zend Avesta*, Part 2, trans. by J. Darmesteter, 10/6 each. Schaff's (P.) *Religious Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, 8vo, 24/ cl. Spurgeon's (C. H.) *Illustrations and Meditations*, 12mo, 2/3 cl. Stanley's (A. P.) Addresses and Sermons delivered during a Visit to the United States and Canada in 1873, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl. Story's (R. H.) *Creed and Conduct*, Sermons, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl. Westcott's (B. F.) *The Historic Faith*, Short Lectures on the Apostles' Creed, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl. Wright's (Rev. C. H. H.) *The Book of Koheleth*, commonly called *Ecclesiastes*, 8vo, 12/ cl.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Armitage's (E.) *Lectures on Painting*, cr. 8vo, 7/6 cl. Ferguson's (J.) *The Parthenon, the Mode by which Light was Introduced into Greek and Roman Temples*, 4to, 21/ cl. *Poetry and the Drama*.

Shakspeare's *Historical Plays*, Roman and English, with Revised Text, &c., by C. Wordsworth, Vol. 3, cr. 8vo, 7/6 cl. *Musica*.

Engel's (C.) *Researches into the Early History of the Violin Family*, 8vo, 10/ cl.

History and Biography.

Hulbert's (C. A.) *Annals of the Church and Parish of Almonbury, Yorkshire*, 8vo, 15/ cl.

Lassalle's (C.) *Origin of the Western Nations and Languages*, 8vo, 7/6 cl.

Pusey (Dr.), an *Historic Sketch*, with some Account of the Oxford Movement, by the Rev. B. W. Savile, 8vo, 3/6 cl. *Geography and Travel*.

Gilder's (W. H.) *Ice Pack and Tundra*, an Account of the Search for the Jeannette, Illustrated, 8vo, 18/ cl.

Joyce's (R. W.) *Geography of the Counties of Ireland*, 2/ cl. Murray-Aynsley's (Mrs. J. C.) *Our Tour in Southern India*, 8vo, 10/6 cl.

Philology.

Geldart's (M. E.) *Simplified Grammar of Modern Greek*, 2/6 cl. Kiches's (A.) *Public Examination Grammar*, including Questions on Grammatical Analysis, cr. 8vo, 2/ cl.

Science.

Barron's (F. A.) *Vine and Vine Culture*, 8vo, 10/ cl. Brown's (R. jun.) *Eridanus River and Constellation*, 4to, 5/ cl. Cowell's (G.) *Lectures on Cataract*, its Causes, &c., 4/6 cl. Wall's (A. J.) *Indian Snake Poisons*, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.

General Literature.

Ainger's (A.) *The Essays of Elia*, with Introduction and Notes, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl. Austen's (J.) *Pride and Prejudice*, 12mo, 2/6 cl. Boole's (M.) *The Message of Psychic Science to Mothers and Nurses*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.

Buchanan's (R.) *Child of Nature*, new edition, 12mo, 2/ bds. Chalmers's (M. D.) *Local Government*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl. (The English Citizen.)

College of Preceptors Calendar for 1883, 8vo, 2/6 cl.

Collins's (M.) *A Fight with Fortune*, new ed., 12mo, 2/ bds. Emerson's (R. W.) *Works*: Vol. 2, *Essays*, 12mo, 5/ cl.

English Catalogue of Books for 1882, 8vo, 5/ cl.

Gibson's (C.) *Bræs of Yarrow*, a Romance, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl. Halkett's (S.) and Laing's (J.) *Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain*, Vol. 2, 8vo, 42/ cl.

Howell's (W. D.) *Dr. Breen's Practice*, cr. 8vo, 2/3 cl. Jeffries's (R.) *Nature near London*, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.

Newbigging's (T.) *Sketches and Tales*, 12mo, 4/ cl.

Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian, new ed., cr. 8vo, 6/ cl. Sime's (W.) *King Capital*, 2 vols., cr. 8vo, 17/ cl.

Student's Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge, Vol. 2, 7/3 cl. Thorold's (F.) *Story of a Year*, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Gerlach (H.) *Allgemeine Kirchliche Chronik f. 1832*, 4m. Jansen (K.) *Aleander am Reichstage zu Worms 1521*, 3m. 60.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Buschmann (H.) *Bilder aus dem alten Rom*, 3m. 60. Curiositez (Léon) de Paris, d'après l'édition de 1716, 25fr.

Goujard (E. et J. de) *L'Art du XVIII. Siècle*: Part 11, Moreau, 12fr.

Kekulé (R.): *Zur Deutung d. Lookoon*, 4m. Rosché (W. H.): *Nektar u. Ambrosia*, 3m. 60.

Ujfalvy (Ch. E. de) *L'Art des Cultures Anciennes*, 15fr. Williamson (E.): *Les Meubles d'Art du Mobilier National*, Part 2, 10fr.

History.

Ravaission (F.): *Archives de la Bastille*, Vol. 14 (1720-1737), 10fr.

Philology.

Gerber (A.) et Greff (A.): *Lexicon Taciteum*, Part 5, 3m. 60.

Möller (H.): *Das Altegängische Volksepse*, 5m. Plauti Mercator, rec. F. Ritschelius, ed. 2, a G. Goetz recog., 3m. 60.

Theophanis Chronographia, rec. C. de Boor, Vol. 1, 20m.

Science.

Kisch (E. G.): *Die Klinische Balneotherapie*, 10m.

Konkoly (N. v.): *Die Anstellung Astronomischer Beobachtungen*, 24m.

Körner (O.): *Der Kehlkopf der Singethiere u. d. Menschen*, 2m.

Lolling (G.): *Die Bewegungen Elektrischen Theilchen*, 6m.

Lucas (J. C. G.): *Statik u. Mechanik der Quadrupeden*, 18m.

Peizelz (A. v.): *Die Leistungen in der Naturgeschichte der Vögel d. J. 1881*, 3m.

Sicard (G.): *Histoire Naturelle des Champignons*, 50fr.

Ziemssen (H. v.): *Handbuch der Allgemeinen Therapie*, Vol. 1, Part 1, 10m.

General Literature.

Bentzon (Th.): *Le Meurtre de Bruno Galli*, 3fr. 50.

Karr (A.): *At Soleil*, 3fr. 50.

Sylva (Carmen): *Pelesch-Märchen*, 5m.

Theuriet (A.): *Michel Verneuil*, 3fr. 50.

'ANNALS OF ERIN.'

In reference to Mr. Gilbert's letter, will you permit me to say that when writing to you recently I omitted to mention the St. Isidore copy merely in the desire to be as brief as possible? Those who are curious as to these 'Annals' will find a quantity of information on the subject (including the above particular) brought together in a paper by me, published in *Fraser's Magazine* for December, 1867.

The objects of my letter to you were to point out that "Annals of the Four Masters" is a meaningless designation, and that Dr. O'Donovan made a slip in naming the chief scribes.

W. ALLINGHAM.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO. will publish immediately a new poem, entitled 'A Book of Dreams,' by Mrs. Hamilton King, author of 'The Disciples,' &c.,—a library edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works in twelve volumes,—a collection of 'Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' edited and illustrated by W. J. Linton,—the lectures recently delivered by the late Mr. Toynbee in reply to Mr. George's 'Progress and Poverty,'—the long-promised 'Glossary of Terms and Phrases,' edited by the Rev. H. Percy Smith,—Lord Ronald Gower's 'Reminiscences,' in two volumes,—Sir John Pope Hennessy's monograph on 'Raleigh in Ireland,'—and a volume of 'Biographical Sketches,' by Mr. C. Kegan Paul.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. announce a series of classical texts. The object is to supply students with trustworthy working texts, accompanied by critical apparatuses, and edited by specialists. The volumes appear simultaneously in London, Leipzig, and Prague.

FOYLE COLLEGE.

Shane's Castle, Antrim, March 31, 1883.

As an old pupil at Foyle College, and a schoolfellow of the late Lord Lawrence and Sir Robert Montgomery, I would ask your kind permission to correct, through your columns, a mistake respecting that institution which occurs in Mr. Bosworth Smith's 'Life of Lord Lawrence,' and which has unwittingly been further disseminated in the able review of that work in your number of March 10th. It is a most natural mistake for an author to make who is unacquainted with the locality; but there are several friends of the school who feel that it ought to be corrected.

The mistake to which I refer consists in describing the institution in question as "a small school at Foyle, in the north of Ireland." It is necessary to explain, first, that "Foyle" is not (as might appear from this description) some unknown Irish village, but a magnificent river, which bears vessels of almost any amount of tonnage from various parts of the world to the important seaport of Derry (called also Londonderry); and, secondly, that the school itself is one of the oldest and largest in Ireland. It was founded in 1570, is endowed with 700l. a year by the Honourable Irish Society, and it takes its name from the above-mentioned river, on whose banks, in the immediate vicinity of Londonderry, it is beautifully situated. It was formerly known as the Diocesan School of Derry, but is now called Foyle College. It has ever been remarkable for the success of its boys, both in college and in after life, and it still amply sustains its character under the present efficient head master, Dr. Hime.

O'NEILL.

THE TAUCHNITZ REPRINTS.

Leipzig, April 2, 1883.

MUCH as I disapprove of the advertisement of the second-hand bookseller mentioned in your last number, and urgently as I desire that the English authorities may always aid me in my endeavours to prevent the importation into England of the copyright volumes of my series, it ought nevertheless to be stated that every year a considerable number of my copyright volumes are introduced into England "legitimately." For I am in the habit of sending to my authors—they giving me their authorization for the Custom House—a certain number of presentation copies for their own use and for distribution among their friends. In this way thousands of volumes have been sent to England in the course of time.

Thomas Carlyle once wrote jestingly to me, demanding copies of my edition of his 'Friedrich': "Friends accept it from me as a distinguished gift, not attainable otherwise."

TAUCHNITZ.

THE "MORAL WRONG" OF PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

Your correspondent A. H., who considers that publishers by affixing a price to books without taking care that they are not sold for less are guilty of a "moral wrong," has evidently not gone very deeply into the philosophy of trade.

That it is a convenience to the public to have what is known as a publishing price affixed to books must be evident to any one who will consider the trouble and confusion which would be inevitably caused by sending forth every new book without any such indication of its value. So far, therefore, I will assume that there is no difference of opinion.

But A. H. would have publishers declare a price at which the book should be sold under all conditions. This is to overlook the fact that the retail price includes payment for distribution, the value of which as a service rendered must necessarily vary. A book in Paternoster Row, or even at a brisk and busy bookstore in London or Manchester, is not quite the same thing as a book in a shop window in a little agricultural town. Probably by writing from the little agricultural town to London or Manchester, enclosing price and cost of carriage, and waiting a day or two, I might get the book cheaper; and yet I may prefer to buy it of the local bookseller. If so, the local bookseller fulfills a useful function, which deserves and must have its reward; and if there happen to be enough of such customers to make it worth his while to be there, his existence is by that fact justified. Staying lately at the little village of Cobham, in Surrey—about twenty miles from London—I learnt that penny daily papers are there, as at Ripley in the same neighbourhood, only supplied at three-halfpence each. The explanation—doubtless a sufficient one—was that, the demand being small and the railway station far off, it does not pay in Cobham to sell them for less. This being the case, the purchaser must, as the political economists say, "fulfil the conditions of supply." These principles apply not only to the same localities, but sometimes to different shops in the same localities. A quick sale in a main street may make it better worth while to allow a discount than to allow none; in a quiet street or in a suburb it may be just the reverse. Yet a shop may be established in both places, and if each find support each must be presumed to be useful to its neighbours and passers-by. This is really the whole philosophy of "middlemen," who are neither the capricious exactors of toll and tithe which some persons imagine nor the ornamental persons, to be maintained by artificial regulations, which others would apparently have us consider them. They exist because, on the whole, they are wanted. Where they are not wanted, they either do not exist or exist only in a feeble fashion.

It is a mistake to suppose that differences in the price of the same article in different shops or in different or even in the same localities are peculiar to the book trade. On the contrary, they are very much less in the book trade than in other trades. This arises from a remarkable characteristic of the articles in which booksellers and publishers deal. A coat or a hat, a bicycle or a telescope, requires a general judgment of value in the purchaser, without which it may appear to the eye something very different from what it purports to be. A copy of a given edition of a book, however, is at least identical with any other copy of the same edition, and cannot well be mistaken for anything else. It is this fact alone which renders it possible for the publisher to affix and to bear the entire expense of advertising an approximative price. If other things could be easily identified, this system would, on account of its convenience, doubtless be greatly extended. As it is, we find it applied where possible beyond the limits of the publishing trade. In every grocer's and oilman's shop there will, for example, be found numerous articles protected by a name or a trade-mark and known as "advertised articles." Twopence or threepence in the shilling discount is in many places allowed on these easily identified articles; in other places they are sold at the full advertised price. But these fluctuations, for obvious reasons, are really very trifling as compared with the variety of prices charged in different

retail shops for nearly all other classes of goods. So much for that varying price which is so often spoken of as the special reproach of the publishing trade. A. H. may depend upon it that there is much more to be said than he imagines for publishing customs and the established systems of retail bookselling.

MOV THOMAS.

THE REV. DERWENT COLERIDGE.

THE death of the last surviving child of Coleridge should not pass unnoticed in a literary journal. He was born at Keswick, September 14th, 1800, the third of Coleridge's sons, and was noted in infancy for the sweetness of his disposition and his healthy vigour. When Lamb and his sister visited Coleridge in 1802, they were charmed with the child, and Lamb used to call him "Pi-poo" in his letters. "I recollect," wrote Sara Coleridge in her fragment of autobiography, "more of Derwent than of Hartley, and have an image of his stout build and of his resolute, managing way as we played together at Bristol." In 1808 he was placed at a school at Ambleside, kept by the Rev. J. Dawes, and he and his brother were constantly at Wordsworth's house at Grasmere, and afterwards at Rydal Mount; for when Coleridge left the Lakes in 1810 his children remained behind. In 1822 he went to Cambridge, to Wordsworth's college (St. John's), and in order to enable him to pay his expenses his sister translated Dobrizhoffer's "Account of the Abipones." He was, however, able to do without that aid. At Cambridge he made the acquaintance of Praed and Moultrie, and became one of the contributors to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, writing under the name of "Davenant Cecil," while his cousin, H. N. Coleridge, took the pseudonym of "Joseph Haller." His friendship with Praed continued till the latter's death. He attended Praed in his last illness, and wrote the memoir prefixed to the collected edition of the poet's works which appeared in 1862.

In 1826 he took orders. For some years he had a school at Helston, and in Caroline Fox's "Diary" will be found more than one mention of his life there and of his "reading passages from 'Christabel' and other of his father's poems with his own rare felicity."

In 1841 he became Principal of St. Mark's Training College, which had just been founded by the National Society, and of which Miss Fox remarks: "The ecclesiastical feeling of the whole colony, combined with so much of poetry and art, would have exceedingly met the tendencies of that religious epicurean, S. T. Coleridge." He filled this post till 1864, when the late Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, gave him the rectory of Hanwell. This he held till 1880, when he resigned and settled at Torquay. His contributions to literature were few. Besides two or three theological and educational publications he produced in 1851 an excellent sketch of the life of his brother Hartley, which was prefixed to his collected poems. On the death of his sister he became editor of his father's works, and brought out in 1853 the "Notes on the English Divines." He completed the edition of his father's poems which his sister had begun; but his long-talked-of life of S. T. Coleridge has never appeared.

Literary Gossip.

MR. JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON is at work on the "Real Lord Byron: New Views of the Poet's Life." The book will be published in the course of the season by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett in two royal octavo volumes.

THE second edition of Mr. T. H. Ward's "English Poets," which is now in the press, will contain selections from the poems of the late D. G. Rossetti, with an introduction by Mr. W. H. Pater.

SEVERAL well-known men of letters are

candidates for the Clark Lectureship at Trinity College, Cambridge. Among them are the Rev. A. Ainger, Mr. Dowden, Mr. E. W. Gosse, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and Mr. T. H. Ward.

THE public interest in the Ashburnham collection appears to be unabated. The choicest of the manuscripts, carefully protected in glass cases, have been inspected by a considerable number of visitors to the Museum.

THE photographic printing of the second volume of the autotype facsimile of the ancient Biblical manuscript known as the Codex Alexandrinus, in the British Museum, is completed (including Hosea to 4 Macabees), and it will shortly be issued.

EARL SPENCER has notified to the representatives of the bodies interested that the Treasury propose to arrange for the acquirement of the ground requisite for the extended site for the new museum and library at Dublin. In the competition for plans of these buildings there are to be two divisions, one of sketch designs, open to all, and a final and limited one for such only of the candidates as may be selected by a committee of selection. The Treasury will appoint this committee, one of the members of which is to be an architect, not a competitor nor interested in the competition. The other conditions in relation to the plans will, in the main, be similar to those issued in September, 1881, to regulate the former competition.

THE only known manuscript of the "Treatyse of Fysshynge," printed in the 1496 edition of the "Boke of St. Albans," formerly in the possession of Mr. Herbert, afterwards of Mr. Haslewood, and now in the famous Denison collection, has been examined by Mr. Satchell, who finds it to contain an independent text, of a date not later than 1450. It is drawn from the same original as that printed in 1496; but instead of the "readings between it and the printed copy" being, as alleged (Pickering's reprint, 1827, preface), "very few and unimportant," it varies the phrase throughout, and in many places alters the sense, besides containing many short passages not included in the printed version. Mr. Satchell is preparing the text for publication, and, as it is unfortunately imperfect, will supply the lacunae from the edition of 1496, which will also be printed by him with a bibliographical introduction, the matter on each page of the two volumes being made to correspond, to facilitate comparison.

MR. WESTWOOD has written an introduction to the "Secrets of Angling," by John Dennys, which will accompany a reprint of that poem. The same gentleman, having associated Mr. Satchell with him in the work, will shortly issue a new edition of his "Chronicle of the Compleat Angler," which has long since passed into the category of scarce books. Mr. W. Satchell will publish these books.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, Earl Beauchamp, suggests the publication of a new edition of Nash's history of that county, and will be glad to receive any communications on the subject. Worcestershire topography is not entirely neglected, for Mr. J. T. Burgess, F.S.A., is compiling

'The Memorials of Ancient Worcester,' Mr. W. A. Cotton a history of Bromsgrove, and the Rev. J. R. Burton a history of Bewdley.

AN ancient life of St. Patrick in Latin has recently been brought to light in a manuscript in the Royal Library, Brussels, which formerly belonged to an Irish monastery at Würzburg. This life, it seems, much resembles the account of St. Patrick extant in the manuscript known as the Book of Armagh, ascribed to the ninth century, of which portions have been published in the 'Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland,' edited by Mr. John T. Gilbert, F.S.A. The initial part of the life of St. Patrick, which has long been missing from the Book of Armagh, is, we understand, extant in the Brussels manuscript, which will shortly be published by the Bollandists.

THE annual meeting of the Chetham Society was held in Manchester on March 30th, Mr. James Crossley, the president of the Society, occupying the chair. The report is unsatisfactory. The Society only issued one volume last year, and is now no less than nine volumes in arrear. Six of these are for the old series, and three for the new series, which was started last year. Of the former two are index volumes, and the other four are stated to be partly printed. Of the latter, which should now be in the hands of the members, only a few pages of two of them are in type, and the third is not even definitely decided upon. Not a word is said in the report about the volumes for the current year.

THE forthcoming number of the *Dublin Review* will contain an article, entitled 'The Days of Creation,' from the pen of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Clifford (Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton), in which he further illustrates his theory of the Mosaic account of creation in the first chapter of Genesis.

THE stories of Rájá Sulwán and of his two sons Rájá Puran and Rájá Rásálu exist in many of the languages of India. A version of Rájá Rásálu's history has been taken down by the Rev. C. Swynnerton from the mouth of a peasant of the Upper Punjab, living in a village under the very shadow of Gangar, which was the scene of the hero's principal exploit. This version will be published in the *Folk-lore Journal*.

PROF. PAUL HAUPT has been appointed Professor of Assyriology for three years in the University of Baltimore.

THE Governor-General of India has purchased of the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Brigstocke, the portrait painter, his portrait of the late Jung Bahadour, of Nepaul, for preserving it in the Viceroy's picture gallery as some memento of an old ally of the British.

THE death is announced of Lorenz Diefenbach, the well-known philologist and compiler of the 'Glossarium Latino-Germanicum' and the 'Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache.' He also wrote novels and poems.

THE death, on the 20th of March, of Nikolai Vassilyevich Gerbel is announced from St. Petersburg. Gerbel, who was born in 1827, commenced his literary career by various compositions in verse; he is, however, chiefly known by his translations of different

works of the authors of Western Europe. In 1857 he edited "a collection of Schiller's works translated by Russian authors," and encouraged by the success of this work, he subsequently published translations of the works of Shakespeare, Byron, and Goethe. His chrestomathies of the German and English poets, in Russian translation, as well as a similar compilation from the Slavonic poets, and his 'Russian Poets with Biographies and Selections' are popular in Russia.

SCIENCE

Flora of Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight. By Frederick Townsend, F.L.S. (Reeve & Co.)

This forms another of the series of carefully elaborated local floras of which Messrs. Trimen and Dyer's 'Flora of Middlesex' was the first example, and which, we may add, has never been excelled. The present volume relates to a district of England second to none in botanical interest, since it includes not only representatives of the tertiary and of the chalk formations on the mainland, the heaths of Aldershot, the chalk downs of Winchester, the salt marshes of Southampton and Lymington, and the delightful woodland of the New Forest, but also the whole area of the Isle of Wight, the last of which offers a perfect epitome of geology from the recent alluvial flats to the Weald clay. With such variation in altitude, exposure, and nature of soil it is no wonder that Hampshire, in the sense here intended, is a veritable paradise for naturalists, all the more so from the relatively large tracts of uncultivated ground it comprises. The physical features of the county are treated in all too brief fashion in the introduction to the present volume, though it is fair to add that more attention is given to the subject and to its relations to vegetation in the notes on the several districts into which the whole area is, for the author's purpose, divided. Nevertheless the very important questions relating to the connexion between the "habit" of the plant, and more especially its root development, and the physical and chemical nature of the soil are not touched upon. Although great progress has been made in the matter of local floras since Gilbert White—a Hampshire man—wrote his famous criticism of botanists, yet even now local botanists confine themselves too much to mere collecting and recording and do not bestow enough attention on the "reason why." The mere fact that one *Erythraea* has its flowers loosely arranged while another has them compacted into a head is not of any great importance to any one unless correlated with other phenomena by aid of which the significance of the conformation becomes apparent. On the same principle the existence of a particular plant at Puddlecombe Regis or elsewhere is of no special moment unless we are told how it got there. Such details, involving lengthy discussions, would swell out a local flora to inconvenient dimensions. Mere indications would, however, be sufficient to draw the attention of the student to the matter or to direct him to other works in which the relation of plants to their surroundings, the history and

migrations of the vegetable population, the interdependence of plants and animals, and the connexion between form and function are discussed in detail.

A flora without these indications is about as entertaining as a column of figures in a census record; but when the meaning of the figures is brought out, and they are made to tell their own tale, we all recognize their importance and value. The writings of Darwin and of Sir J. Lubbock have shown what interest centres in a trifling "variety," formerly thought worthy of consideration only by so-called "hair-splitters." It may be, nowadays, that a danger lurks in the fluent pages of a writer like Mr. Grant Allen, a danger that accuracy—the very soul of science—may be sacrificed to romance. The students and compilers of local floras are the very persons to obviate this danger, and by careful observation, faithful comparison, and judicious record to put a necessary check upon over-bold flights of imagination, while steadily promoting the knowledge of the past as well as of the present history of plants.

Mr. Townsend to a considerable extent recognizes the requirements of modern botany, as his elaborate tables of geographical distribution show. Further, he gives us occasional details, which make us wish for more. Thus, he alludes to the effect of browsing by sheep or rabbits in the case of the dwarf forms of the *Chloras* and *Erythreas*, a cause which can hardly affect the similarly dwarfed *Cochlearia* on the isolated "Needles," where now, at any rate, no browsing by sheep is possible.

Mr. Townsend has had the assistance of Mr. Newbold, a gentleman well known to all British botanists for the extent and profundity of his botanical lore and for his readiness to aid others. It is to be regretted that more assistance was not rendered by the "reader," as the misprints are more frequent than is usually the case in a work of so much importance. A map, two plates, and two indexes complete a volume for which all lovers of British botany will long owe a debt of gratitude to the author.

THE "GRAND PRIX."

THE great mathematical prize of the French Academy has just been awarded to the late Prof. H. J. S. Smith for a dissertation 'On the Representation of a Number as the Sum of Five Squares.'

This question was proposed as the subject for the "Grand Prix" in February of last year, and the dissertations were to be sent to the Academy on the 1st of June, each bearing a motto and accompanied by a sealed envelope, with the motto outside and the writer's name within. The envelopes are destroyed unopened, except that which bears the successful motto. On this occasion there were three candidates, and on the successful cover was inscribed—

Quotque quibusque modis possit in quinque resolvit
Quadratos numeri pagina nostra docet.

Being opened, Prof. Smith's name was found.

All will rejoice that the prize should have been thus awarded—for the first time, we believe, to an Englishman—and that Prof. Smith's name has been added to the long list of illustrious mathematicians who have won the prize.

In the announcement of the subject for the prize in the *Comptes Rendus* attention was called to the researches of Eisenstein, who had given a partial solution of the question many years ago, but no reference was made to the paper of Prof. Smith in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for

1868, in which he had stated the results of a complete solution of the problem, not only for the case of five squares, but also for that of seven squares. It had been shown that theorems of the class in question could not exist when the number of squares exceeded eight, and the only cases which had hitherto baffled the researches of mathematicians were those of five and seven squares. So Prof. Smith had completed the whole theory in 1868. He did not, however, give the demonstrations of his results at that time; but when the subject was set last year he wrote out those that related to the case of five squares, and it is this dissertation that has now obtained the prize. The importance of the subject in reference to the advance of pure mathematics may be inferred from its having been proposed for the prize, and the theory of numbers, to which it belongs, was one in which Prof. Smith was a leading authority. It is interesting to record that in 1830 the "Grand Prix" was awarded between the two eminent mathematicians Abel and Jacobi, when it was announced Abel was dead, in the fulness of his powers, and Arago, then Permanent Secretary of the Academy, wrote to convey the tidings of this posthumous honour to his mother and sister.

THE SEGMENTS IN INSECTS.

5, Union Road, Tufnell Park, March 27, 1883.

WITH reference to that portion of the article on "Cassell's Natural History" in the *Athenæum* for March 24th, in which the reviewer severely criticizes my statements as to the number of segments in insects being thirteen (the head being reckoned as one) as well as to the existence of an ilium in insects, I beg to call your attention to the following facts:—

1. Many good authorities regard thirteen as the normal number of segments in insects (*vide* Newport, art. "Insects" in Todd's "Cyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology," vol. ii. p. 882; Rye, "British Beetles," p. 5; Schaum, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. iii., vol. xi. p. 176; Pascoe, "Zoological Classification," second edition, p. 103, &c.).

2. The majority of writers consider the head to consist of one primary segment only, the subordinate morphological divisions being variously reckoned as from two to seven (Newport, *l.c.*, p. 884; Schaum, *l.c.*; Pascoe, *l.c.*; Westwood, "Modern Classification of Insects," vol. i. p. 6; compare also Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects," pp. 18 and 19). Huxley, indeed ("Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals," p. 398), treats the somites of the head as equivalent to those of the thorax and abdomen; but those interested in the subject may consult Schaum's article, already referred to (*l.c.*, pp. 173-82).

3. The ilium (as Newport and Burmeister write), or ileum (as Packard and Huxley write), is referred to by all authors on insect anatomy (Newport, *l.c.*, pp. 882 and 884; Burmeister, "Manual of Entomology," pp. 136-9; Packard, *l.c.*, p. 35; Huxley, *l.c.*, p. 400).

W. F. KIRBY.

** Embryological facts prove the segmentation of an insect's head beyond even unreasonable doubt. Newport is far from being a supporter of the statement that the insect's head consists of one segment. Mr. Kirby has used in his article almost the very words which open one of Newport's paragraphs, but before that paragraph is completed Newport indicates his better views, and on p. 894 says: "The inferior surface of the head affords us equal reason with the superior for believing that this part of the insect is formed of an aggregation of several segments"; on p. 910 we read of the "confluence" of the parts of the head. Why did Mr. Kirby not refer us to these pages? Mr. Rye's work ought not to have been cited by Mr. Kirby, for in it the term "segment" is applied loosely to head, thorax, or abdomen. Mr. Kirby does not tell us—what he surely must

know—that Schaum's article, written in 1863, was "pulverized" by no less eminent an entomologist than Gerstaecker in 1864. Mr. Pascoe's paragraph concludes with these words: "The head, however, is assumed to consist of from four to six 'coalesced somites,' each somite being indicated by a pair of appendages." Authorities have to be weighed as well as counted, and the segmentation of the head of insects was indicated so long as 1816 by Savigny in his essays on the organs of the mouth; corroborated by the proofs afforded by Milne-Edwards in his work on *Crustacea* (1834); and extended from *Crustacea* to insects in 1837 by Rathke ("Zur Morphologie"). For a quarter of a century the doctrine has stood on an unassailable basis—unassailable, as is shown by the fact that Schaum's attack on Prof. Huxley's essay (*Linnean Transactions*, 1858, vol. xxii.) was almost immediately answered by Gerstaecker. We have to express our regret that in crediting Mr. Kirby with a remarkable discovery we had forgotten the prior claims of Newport and Burmeister; but we are glad to see that he is beginning to recognize the difference between *ilium* and *ileum*, and as he goes on he will learn that the appearance of metallic colours in insects' wings is not—as he, or his guide, thinks—due to refraction, but to the different set of optical phenomena which are referred to diffraction.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MR. JOSEPH THOMSON started for the interior of Eastern Africa, from Mombasa, on the 10th of March. He has a well-equipped party of 150 men, and intends proceeding direct to Kavirondo, on the eastern shores of Victoria Nyanza, by a new route to the north of Kilimanjaro.

Petermann's *Mittheilungen* for April contains a paper on the Stockholm manuscript of Marco Polo, by Baron Richthofen, whose conclusions coincide with those of Col. Yule previously published in the *Athenæum*; an account of recent Danish explorations in Greenland, by H. Rink; and the third part of Dr. B. Hagen's journey to the Tobah Lake in Central Sumatra.

Some definite information has just been received about the existence of coal-beds in China. The coal-fields at Pangchun, in the prefecture of Taming-fu, were recently surveyed by a European engineer. He states that they cover an area of six square miles, and that three-quarters of a million tons could be extracted from them annually. Taming-fu is in the southern portion of Pechihli, which consists of a narrow strip of territory between the provinces of Shantung and Honan, and it is very convenient of access from the Grand Canal.

Dr. Bayol's attempt to reach Kaarta has failed owing to the resistance offered by the Toucouleurs or Fulbe. On the 9th of February Dr. Bayol was back at Bafulabe, on the Senegal.

The Vienna papers publish full particulars of Dr. Holub's new expedition to Africa. It will be his aim to travel from the Cape to the Zambesi, and thence past Lake Bangweolo to Nyangwe on the Lualaba, and further north as far as the Welle. The scheme is a bold one, but, supposing the resources at Dr. Holub's command are sufficient, by no means impracticable, for we know from Dr. Junker's latest reports that the Arab traders from Nyangwe have already reached within a measurable distance of the Egyptian stations on the Welle. Dr. Holub has gone through a course of surveying and practical astronomy at the military Geographical Institute of Vienna, and his second expedition is, therefore, likely to yield better geographical results than were yielded by his first.

"Die Russischen Kosakenheere," by F. von Stein, which is published as a supplement to Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, is in the main based upon Col. Khoroshkin's work and other Russian sources not readily accessible. It is a compilation interesting alike to the geographer, the statistician, and the military man, for the

author not only gives full particulars of the past and present organization of this important auxiliary force of the Russian empire, but he also describes the territories of the Cossacks and their inhabitants. There are, as a matter of course, maps on which these territories are clearly indicated. They extend from the Black Sea to the Pacific, cover an area of 219,310 square miles, and have 2,926,526 inhabitants, of whom 2,150,837 are Cossacks. The latter on a war footing are able to place 169,963 officers and men, with 156,158 horses and 248 guns, in the field.

The *Deutsche Geographische Blätter* of Bremen publishes Dr. Krause's narrative of a journey along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now in course of construction; a geological sketch of the Bavarian Forest, by Dr. Gümbel, and a paper on the climatic conditions of the same, by Dr. Ebermayer; a popular description of the empire of the Matiamvo, by Dr. Buchner; and a notice on the Sandwich Islands, by Dr. Lindeman. We learn from the last that one-third of the eighty-two sugar plantations is the property of German firms, and that 833 agricultural labourers left Bremen on February 24th to be employed in extending them. Dr. Ebermayer's paper gives valuable tables of the temperature of the air and of the soil. The notes on Arctic exploration given among "Miscellanies" are more interesting than usual. The Louise will make one more effort to reach the Yenisei, but even if successful this is to be the last voyage from the Weser to North-Western Siberia.

Guido Cora's *Cosmos* contains another long article on the Bay of Assab, with a map superior to all preceding ones. The Italian papers, indeed, devote as much space to this as the only "colonia della madre patria," with its area of two hundred and fifty square miles, and a resident European population of seven souls, as we do to the whole of our colonial empire. This attention, however, is not thrown away if it is really true that Assab, in consequence of its great natural advantages, is ever likely to become a great emporium for the commerce of Eastern Africa and Southern Asia. The same number of the *Cosmos* contains the first part of an erudite paper "On Gog and Magog, a Geographical Legend," by Signor Giovanni Marinelli, and an account of Lieut. Bove's expedition to Patagonia.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

March 27, 1883.

ETNA has been in eruption since the 21st inst. It is no new fact to you, but some details may be interesting, and these I glean from the Sicilian and Naples journals. A warning of the coming disaster was given on the afternoon of the 20th by several fearful shocks of earthquake, the strongest of which were vertical, and between that time and six o'clock on the following morning ninety-two shocks, principally undulatory, followed one another with scarcely any intermission. It was known from sad experience that these shocks were but the prelude to a great disaster; and so it happened that at Comilio, near Nicolosi, eleven new mouths opened on the side of the mountain. Of these four were very active, sending out fire without ceasing; but what the large crater was doing it was impossible or difficult to ascertain, as everything was involved in a dense, dark cloud of sand, ashes, and lapilli. Now and then there was an opening in this obscurity, and a large column of fire was seen rising up. The part of the district threatened was that which suffered so much in 1870, and this increases the terror of the population, who have a lively and painful recollection of that time. The violence of the eruption may be imagined from the fact that Reggio, in Calabria, was visited by a shower of sand; Messina, as being nearer, was covered by sand and lapilli; Catania, which lies close under the mountain, was in a state of great alarm, as were the small townships and villages which cling to the sides of Etna. These suffered

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March 21.—Mr. J. W. Hulke, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. A. Barber was elected a Fellow.—The following communication was read: 'On the Supposed Pre-Cambrian Rocks of St. Davids,' Part I., by Dr. A. Geikie.

H. W.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 21.—Mr. J. W. Hulke, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. A. Barber was elected a Fellow.—The following communication was read: 'On the Supposed Pre-Cambrian Rocks of St. Davids,' Part I., by Dr. A. Geikie.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 20.—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—Mr. Sclater called attention to the fact that a living specimen of *Macropus erubescens* (a species originally described from a single specimen living in the Society's gardens) was in the gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Melbourne. He also laid before the meeting a set of the sheets of a new list of British birds, prepared by a committee of the British Ornithologists' Union.—Papers were read: by Prof. Huxley, on the oviduct of the common snail (*Osmurus eperlanus*), and on the relations of the teleostean with the ganoid fishes; Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that the proposal to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and diploids into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosteans, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes;—by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, on a new species of batrachian of the genus *Bufo*, obtained at Yokohama, Japan, during the expedition of H.M.S. Challenger; the author proposed to describe it as *Bufo formosus*,—and from Mr. W. N. Parker, on the respiratory organs of *Rhea macrorhyncha*.

CHEMICAL.—March 30.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Dr. Gilbert, President, in the chair.—The President presented his annual report, in which he gave a review of the progress of the Society from the commencement of its existence in 1841 up to the present time. The Society numbers 1,247 Fellows, with an income of about 3,000. During the past year seventy papers have been read, and a discourse delivered by Prof. Dewar. Grants in aid of research have been made of 220. Of the *Journal*, 1,775 copies were printed during the past year. The library contains 6,800 volumes, and a new catalogue will shortly be issued to the Fellows. In his address the President gave an interesting résumé of the arrangements for chemical education and research on the American continent.—The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. H. Perkin; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Abel, Warren De La Rue, E. Frankland, J. H. Gilbert, J. H. Gladstone, A. W. Hofmann, W. Odling, Lyon Playfair, H. E. Roscoe, A. W. Williamson, A. Crum Brown, P. Griess, G. D. Livingstone, J. E. Reynolds, E. Schunck, and A. Voelcker; Secretaries, H. E. Armstrong and J. M. Thomson; Foreign Secretary, H. Müller; Treasurer, W. J. Russell; Council, E. Atkinson, Capt. Abney, H. T. Brown, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, D. Howard, F. R. Japp, H. McLeod, G. H. Makins, R. Meldola, E. J. Mills, C. O'Sullivan, and C. Schorlemmer.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 21.—Mr. J. K. Laugh-ton, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Mr. G. T. Hawley, Dr. C. W. Siemens, Mr. C. Walford, and Col. H. G. Young; and Dr. W. Köppen was elected an Honorary Member.—The paper read was 'Notes on a March to

the Hills of Beloochistan in North-West India, in the Months of May to August, 1859, with Remarks on the Simoom and on Dust Storms,' by Dr. H. Cook. These months may be considered as the summer of the hill-country of Beloochistan, though the natives expect the weather to change soon after the fall of rain, which takes place about the end of July and beginning of August. Compared with that of the plains, the climate is delightful. Dr. Cook describes different kinds of dust storms, and considers that they are due to an excess of atmospheric electricity. With regard to the simoom, which occurs usually during the hot months of June and July, it is sudden in its attack, and is sometimes preceded by a cold current of air. It takes place at night as well as by day, its course being straight and defined, and it burns up or destroys the vitality of animals and vegetable existence. It is attended by a well-marked sulphurous odour, and is described as being like the blast of a furnace, and the current of air in which it passes is evidently greatly heated. Dr. Cook believes it to be a very concentrated form of ozone, generated in the atmosphere by some intensely marked electrical condition.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 3.—Mr. Brunlees, President, in the chair.—It was announced that the Council had recently transferred Messrs. G. J. Burke, J. C. Coode, and J. Rigby to the class of Members; and had admitted twelve Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of two Members and nine Associate Members.—The paper read was 'On the Summit-Level Tunnel of the Bettws and Festiniog Railway,' by Mr. W. Smith.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 2.—Mr. G. Busk, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. Goulston and Mr. R. R. Mège were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—April 2.—Mr. J. Church, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Feasibility and Construction of Deep-Sea Light-houses,' by Mr. C. Anderson.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—April 3.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Poor Laws of the Hebrews,' by Dr. S. Louis.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.—Society of Arts, 8.—Decorative Treatment of Metal in Architecture, by Mr. G. H. J. M. (Cantor Lecture).
—Geographical, 8.—The Courses of the Rivers and Mountains, by Practical Explorers, and of the River Beni by Dr. Heath, Mr. C. H. Markham.
TUES.—Horticultural, 11.—Scientific and Fruit and Floral Committees. Royal Institution, 3.—'Physiological Discovery,' Prof. J. G. McKendrick.
—Astronomical Institute, 8.—'Osteology of the Ancient Inhabitants of the Orkney Highlands,' Dr. J. G. Garson.
—Photographic, 8.
—Colonial Institute, 8.
—Civil Engineers, 8.—'Introduction of Irrigation into New Countries, as illustrated in North-Eastern Colorado,' Mr. P. O'Meara.
WED.—Mechanical Engineers, 3.—Strength of Shafts when exposed both to Torsion and End Thrust,' Prof. A. G. Greenhill; 'Modern Methods of cutting Metal,' Mr. W. R. Smith; 'Principles of the Manufacture of Coal,' Mr. J. Johnson; 'Application of Electricity to Coal-Mines,' Mr. A. C. Bagot.
—Microscopical, 8.—'Life History of the Ringworm Fungus (*Trichophyton tonsurans*),' Mr. M. Morris and Dr. G. C. Henderson; 'Notes on the Red Mite,' Prof. J. M. Johnson.
—Scientific, 8.—'The Telegraph Railways and the Transmission of Power by Electricity,' Mr. A. Siemens and Dr. Hopkinson.
—Geological, 8.—'Supposed Pre-Cambrian Rocks of St. Davids, Part II.,' Dr. A. Geikie; 'Notes on the Bagshot Sand,' Mr. H. W. Moseley.
THURS.—Mathematical Engineers, 10.
—Royal Institution, 3.—'Art of Pheidias,' Dr. Waldstein.
—Royal, 4.
—Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Microscopic Contacts,' Mr. S. Bidwell.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Formation of Diastase from Grains by Microbes,' Mr. R. W. Atkinson.
—Mathematical, 8.—'Equations of the Loci of the Intersections of Three Tangent Lines and of Three Tangent Planes to any Quadrilateral,' Prof. Wolstenholme; 'Investigation of the Character of the Equilibrium of an Ellipsoid of Revolution of Variable Density,' Lord Rayleigh; 'Motion of a Particle on the Surface of an Ellipsoid,' Mr. W. R. W. Roberts; 'Normal Integrals connected with Abel's Theorem,' Prof. Forsyth; 'Spherical Functions,' Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson; 'Calculation of the Equation of Time and the Harmonic Ratios of the Sun and a Quintile,' Prof. M. J. M. Hill.
FRI.—Antiquaries, 8.—'Extracts from Visitation Books in the Diocese of Lincoln,' Mr. E. Peacock.
—United Service Institution, 3.—'Coaling Ships or Squadrons on the Open Sea,' Lieut-General R. W. Lowry.
—Archaeological, 8.—'Textual Difficulties in "All's Well" and New Shakspere,' 8.—'Textual Difficulties in "All's Well" and "Twelfth Night,'" Mr. W. G. Stone.
—Royal Institution, 9.—'Influence of Athletic Games on Greek Art,' Dr. Waldstein.
—Royal Institution, 9.—'Geographical Evolution,' Dr. A. Geikie.
Physical, 3.—'Some Uses of a New Projection Lantern: Science Demonstration in Board Schools,' Mr. W. L. Carpenter; 'Experiments on the Viscosity of Saponine,' Messrs. W. H. Stokes and A. E. Wilson.

Science Gossip.

It is expected that the narrative and reports of the Challenger expedition, in thirty volumes, certainly the greatest undertaking of the kind, will be completed in four years' time. Seven volumes are already printed, and as many more may be looked for by next year.

THE Warwick Museum paleontological collections have lately been arranged. The general series is especially rich in liassic and Keuper fossils, while that collected and presented to the museum by the late Mr. J. W. Kirshaw is mainly illustrative of the geology of the neighbourhood. The latter series forms a separate Kirshaw collection. The arrangement of both collections has been carried out by Mr. R. B. Newton, of the Geological Department of the British Museum.

DR. A. H. MALON, of the Gotenburg Museum, will have charge of the magnificent collection from the zoological section of that museum sent to our Fisheries Exhibition at the expense of Dr. Oscar Dickson.

THE catalogue of Yorkshire Lepidoptera on which Mr. G. T. Porritt, F.L.S., of Huddersfield, has been some time engaged, is now completed, and is being printed for issue in the *Transactions* of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. The diversity of physical and geological aspect, soil, and climate for which Yorkshire is pre-eminently noteworthy finds a new illustration in the numerical extent and varied mingling of geographical types of the present list. Of the 2,031 species which are recognized to appertain to the lepidopterous fauna of Britain, Mr. Porritt has, by the co-operation of the leading lepidopterists, been able to claim 1,345 for Yorkshire, a proportion of nearly two-thirds.

MESSRS. BALL BROTHERS, who some time since sank a bore-hole down to the salt at Salt-holme, on the north side of the Tees, are now producing 300 tons of salt weekly, which is sold to the Tyne chemical manufacturers.

MR. FRANK HATTON, mineralogist and scientific explorer for the British North Borneo Company, who was recently killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting in the jungle, has left a considerable number of scientific observations, and notes on the climate, geology, &c., of Borneo, which will probably be published.

M. BERTHELOT, in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* for March, states that from peculiar physical relations he is led to suspect that the true element carbon is unknown, and that diamond and graphite are substances of a different order. Elementary carbon ought to be gaseous at the ordinary temperature, and the various kinds of carbon which occur in nature are in reality polymerized products of the true element carbon. Spectrum analysis is thought to confirm this view; and it is supposed the second spectrum seen in a Geissler tube belongs to gaseous carbon. This spectrum, which has been recognized along with that of hydrogen in the light of the tails of comets, indicates a carbide, probably acetylene.

FINE ARTS

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SIXTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN from Nine to Six Daily, at the Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

DUDLEY GALLERY ART SOCIETY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION (first under the new management) of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

R. P. MCNAIR, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN AT THOMAS MCNAIR'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

DORR'S GREAT WORKS: 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 32 by 22 feet, with 'Ecce Homo,' 'The Ascension,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' &c., at the DORR GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Italy, Ten till Six.—1s.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

River Songs. By A. Dillon. Illustrated by M. May. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—Mr. Dillon tells the legends of his river and other tales in verse which, if sometimes a little rough, is spirited and frequently graceful, pathetic without affectation, and spontaneous. The illustrations are facsimiles of drawings in ink, and are original and expressive.

So much for the designing of the plates before us. As to the technique employed upon them, its deficiencies show much lack of training on the part of the draughtsman, who ought to become an excellent artist if he will work hard enough at pure drawing of severe types and models of fine taste.

Twenty-two Sonnets. By R. E. Egerton-Warburton. (Pickering & Co.)—The author of these poems should try to enrich his style; his thoughts and his will are good, his form is sometimes indifferent. His woodcut illustrations, executed in a rather dry, old-fashioned way, have much merit and the charms of firmness, clearness, and simplicity. Among the best are views of Naples, Petrarch's house, and 'On the River Tepi.' The little book is very daintily printed.

Left till Called For. By the Authors of 'Honor Bright.' With Illustrations by J. Sadler. (Wells Gardner & Co.)—This is a little book for good boys about a little boy who was killed by a locomotive while endeavouring to rescue a dog from death. Apart from its unctuousness the letterpress has some spirit. The outline drawings on wood are neat and pretty, better executed than ordinary.

Pattern Book for Art-Metal Workers, Part I. (Fischer), contains neatly executed cuts from examples of iron-work of modern types, and older examples from Florence, Munich, and other places. Some of the specimens are good in art, and may be useful to smiths and designers of decorations for hammered and chiselled iron. The work is to be completed in fifteen parts of eight plates each. When the whole is in our hands we may write more about it.

Mr. A. RIMMER's new volume, *About England with Dickens*, is much more successful than his last book. He has got hold of a good subject, which gives excuse for several picturesque illustrations. The letterpress, too, is readable; and there is little doubt the work will be popular. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are his publishers.

Highways and Byways; or, Saunterings in New England. By W. H. Gibson. (New York, Harper & Brothers.)—The letterpress of this handsomely printed volume shows an uncomfortable degree of wilful liveliness, much intelligence, and keen observation of nature in landscape and in animal life. Every one who has admired—and very few have failed in that respect—the so-called new "American" mode of engraving on wood, which is practically mezzotinting, should possess himself of the book, for the sake of the soft and delicate cuts which enrich its pages with the charm of finish, breadth, and beautiful draughtsmanship. Our limits forbid more than an enumeration of a small proportion of these fine things, such as 'Morning in the Meadow,' engraved by Mr. W. H. Morse; the powerful 'Meadow Glimpse,' p. 11, engraved by Mr. J. Rochester, a little poem two inches long and half an inch wide; its fellow, the sunny cut called 'A Principality,' which was engraved by Messrs. Clark and Pettit; the shadow-flecked vista of a road with woodland sides on p. 21, engraved with exquisite skill by Mr. W. H. Morse; 'The Peerless Plume,' peacocks' feathers, engraved with gold-bronze and many other lustrous tinges by Mr. F. S. King; and the 'Twilight Voice' p. 54, a third example of Mr. Morse's pathos and art. Other engravers include Messrs. H. Deis, F. Juengling, R. Hoskin, J. P. Davis, O. Wigand, and E. C. Held. Nearly all the floral vignettes are exquisitely fine. The book is a superb example of its kind—a treasury of modern labour, skill, and graceful taste, far superior to its forerunner, 'Pastoral Days,' by the same author and publishers.

L'Art: Revue Hebdomadaire, Illustrée 8^e Année, Tome IV. (Remington & Co.)—This is "Tome XXXI. de la collection" of a publication which, so far as the choiceness and cost of its cuts and engravings and the taste and pretensions of its

ext are concerned, is among popular serials by far the most ambitious in the world. It was considered by many that so expensive and bold a venture could hardly be expected to live. Nevertheless, *L'Art* flourishes after nearly eight years of trial and, so far as we know, success. The engravings and etchings, and, above all, the beauty of many of the reproductions in facsimile of renowned examples, give to these volumes an incomparable attraction among illustrated publications of their class. Photography has brought within reach at small prices unimpeachable transcripts of sculptures, drawings, and prints, and enabled students to compare masterpieces with each other in a way which previously no outlay of money or time could command. For example, this volume contains facsimiles of the masculine statuary found by M. Sarzec in Chaldea; near these are not less faithful autotypes of drawings by living artists, and priceless copies of fine prints, such as J. Cousin's 'Livre de Fortune'; Jean Audran's vigorous portrait—a master work of a powerful master—of A. Coyzevox; to say nothing of an heliogravure by M. Amand-Durand—a gem of fidelity—of Lucas Van Leyden's 'David harping before Saul.' Of some of the etchings after modern pictures, which are distinctly the least valuable illustrations of *L'Art*, we have lately written. Among the more important articles the reader will find those by M. Moliner, entitled 'Les Majoliques Italiennes en Italie'; a very unequal and, to a certain extent, crude biographical and critical notice of Mr. F. Madox Brown, by M. Chesneau; and M. Havard's account of the sculptures on the porch of Vézelay.

Paris Pittoresque. Par A. De Champeaux et F. E. Adam. (Remington & Co.)—This volume, the sole defect of which is its showy binding, is a reproduction of parts of *L'Art*, and comprises some excellent views of the French metropolis, distinguished by their picturesque rather than their architectural qualities. Among the best are 'Pont de l'Archevêché,' by M. L. Gautier, which is full of light and brilliantly drawn; 'La Place Maubert' and 'the Rue St. Julien le Pauvre,' by the same, who has supplied seven other plates of considerable merit. The text is eminently French and somewhat spasmodic.

SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

SIX establishments for the sale of pictures opened their doors on Monday last. It is evident that the energy of dealers is now directed to acquiring new specimens of the skill of artists of renown as *pièces de résistance* among the mass of mediocre examples which must needs form the staple of their gatherings. As the powers of distinguished painters are limited this practice will affect the character of the greater galleries. Even Mr. Millais cannot supply the Academy with his best work and send, as he has now done, four new pictures elsewhere.

Of the Society of British Artists it will be kind to say nothing. Of the five other spring exhibitions the first place is due to the Fine-Art Society's twenty-two pictures of children by English artists. Three of these are by Mrs. Allingham, one of them the delightful 'A Flat Iron for a Farthing,' here called *The Young Customers* (No. 3). Mr. Calderon's *Captain of the Eleven* (5) shows a boy (not particularly well placed before his wicket) dressed in blue, white, and black, on a green ground. There is a good deal of character in the portrait-like face.—No. 7 is the P.R.A.'s lovely exercise in colour and light, which we have before now mentioned as representing a fair-haired girl in white-and-gold brocade, holding a bunch of peacock's feathers across her lap. Her expression is very sweet. The title *Yasmeenah* (Jasmine) suggests the motive of the design.—*A Sonatina* (9), by Mr. J. Collier, contrasts with Sir F. Leighton's super-delicate study, being a

vigorous, somewhat slight exercise in the Dutch manner, combining flesh and white on a dark-brown ground. It is the full-length life-size figure of a young girl with a violin at her chin, and dressed in white on which the light falls. The face and action are capital.—The richness and solidity of Mrs. Alma Tadema's *Settling a Difference* (12), a lady measuring the height of her children, remind us of Ley's.—Mr. G. D. Leslie's *First Day of the Holidays* (19) and *Last Day of the Holidays* (17) are examples of *genre* painting. The heads seem rather small, but the actions are first rate.—'Yasmeenah' and *The Captive* (18), by Mr. Millais, are the *pièces de résistance* of this gallery. They form a contrast. The latter picture represents with superb skill the voluptuous beauty of a European damsel, a supposed inmate of a harem, wearing a Turkish dress and carrying a silver salver loaded with lemons. Her flowing chestnut hair and violet eyes suit the sumptuousness of her glowing carnations, which have a peach-like bloom, and are such as Gainsborough affected. The whole is depicted with greater solidity and better draughtsmanship than Gainsborough's.

In the King Street Galleries of Mr. E. F. White are one hundred and sixteen pictures of various values, the works of Messrs. H. W. B. Davis, E. Frère, F. Holl, J. Pettie, J. Linnell, A. Bonheur, L. J. Pott, J. Faed, P. F. Poole (*The Banquet Scene from 'The Tempest'*, 45), A. Egg, M. Munkacsy, E. Duez, V. Chevilliard (*Hymne à Ste. Cécile*, 72), G. Fripp, G. Duverger, and others. Most of these are not new, but they are all excellent.—A new Millais, although not one of the artist's masterpieces, has enough merit to command attention and some admiration. It is called *The Stowaway* (57). The figure of the stowaway is life size, carefully and boldly painted, very luminous and richly toned. He is seated on the floor of the hold of a ship, amongst large barrels and much tackle. The hatch overhead has been suddenly removed, so that a flood of daylight pours in upon his face and white shirt, his feet bound in rags, and his folded arms. With bent brows and anxious eyes he is listening for the voices of sailors who have discovered him. The face is a very energetic and powerful study of expression, which, technically speaking, gains on us wonderfully. As a piece of solid flesh-painting and capital drawing it is remarkable. So is the huge barrel against which the lad leans. In spite of this, such a picture is not quite what we expect from Mr. Millais's high genius and noble powers. Mr. T. Oldham Barlow is engraving 'The Stowaway' for Mr. White. In this gallery is a second Millais, the capital study called *A Girl's Head* (76). Its carnations are admirable.—A powerful sea-piece is Mr. H. Moore's *A Gale in the Moray Firth* (58). See, too, the very original and faithfully poetical portrait of a calm sea with ships resting on their shadows, which the same artist calls *Summer Moonlight—In the Downs* (106), where the surface of the water is delineated with consummate skill.—We may recommend *La Première Communion* (12), a charming example of French *genre* by M. E. Frère; *Hush!* (18), by Mr. F. Holl; *Rhyl Sands* (26), by David Cox; *A Kent Weald* (49), by Mr. W. Linnell; *Sheep and a Dog* (55), by Sir E. Landseer; and *Ariel* (64), by John Linnell.

The French Gallery, Pall Mall, contains enough notable pictures to be worthy of its old reputation. We take them in the order of the Catalogue. M. Charnay's *On the Beach, Yport* (2), little figures of ladies in blue, pink, and white on the sparkling beach, is brilliant in colouring and exceptionally crisp and precise of touch.—M. Munthe's *Winter Fishing* (4) shows true feeling. A yellow sun is looming over ice and fog.—*Shall I?* (9) by M. Kiesel, painted with superior breadth in the manner of M. Willems, is an animated, neat, and somewhat metallic picture.—Three Corots

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ought not to be overlooked. They are *In the Early Spring Time* (14), *Under Green Leaves* (22), and *When the Year is Young* (38). The last is rather poor. The first, which depicts a pool in a meadow under hanging woods, with willows on its margin, the whole in warm silvery twilight with mysterious shadows without gloom, is charming in its serene pathos. No. 22 is nearly as good.—M. Quadrone's "Hear my vow before I go" (13) is marked by extraordinary spirit and a dexterous and dainty touch, but the colour is commonplace.—M. R. de Madrazo's *Une Matinée Musicale* (18) is a dashing picture, in his Fortuny manner, of a Spanish interior, where amid the *bric-à-brac* the artist depicts, with astonishing deftness and courage, a lady who is not beautiful, but is sumptuously clad in pale sulphur-coloured silk and white, performing with graceful energy on a guitar to a group of friends, who listen with varied and well-rendered expressions. The attractions of the picture are its pervading nacreous and bright harmony of green and blue tints, the scarlet costume of a male figure, and the dexterous painting of a carpet. It is a little flat as a whole.—A crisp and solid touch go with the spirited design of M. Quadrone's *Not to be Coaxed* (20).

M. Palmaroli's *La Liseuse* (40) sparkles with gem-like colours and light in the able artist's peculiar mode. The treasures of an artist's studio are painted in a way that would surprise Metsu himself.—*A Wedding during the Carnival, Venice* (53), is by M. E. de Blaas, whose 'Venetian Convent in the Eighteenth Century' was one of the most delightful pieces of humorous and lively *genre* in the Academy last year (No. 370) and in the previous *Salon*. His present picture represents a bride in white, happiness "creaming" in her face, seated on a couch between her groom and father, the cynosure of friends and critics, whose looks and attitudes are quaint and spirited. Among these figures notice an old lady in blue, who holds a teacup and stolidly meditates on the fate of the bride. The querulous expressed delight of the father of the bride and her own sweet self-conscious air are charming. The sound execution, full silvery colouring, and the softness and firmness of the modelling throughout this picture are pleasant to critical eyes.—A dashing, powerful, but coarse, melodramatic figure by M. B. Constant serves as *The Harem Guard* (48).—M. Heffner's *Silvery Eve* (43) is a capital landscape, comprising a mill with trees in a darkening warm mass between a shining river and its banks and a bright sky of many tints and white.—M. Pasini's *Market Place, Constantinople* (56), is not worthy of his renown, although its brilliant delineation of Oriental figures clad in the hues of a splendid parterre and its dark shadowed architecture lack neither crispness nor light. See the *Passage d'un Défilé* (170) by the same, small figures riding in a pass.

The *Arab School* (59), by Prof. Müller, is full of spirit and character, and shows unwonted freedom from academical trammels and mechanism. There is much movement and lustre about the numerous groups of boys seated in a sunlit Arab cemetery, who are counting their lessons and writing under the direction of an acrid-looking teacher, rod in hand. Some of the boys' faces are first-rate, and not without beauty. The draperies are masterly and solid. On the first floor here may be seen a collection of sketches by Prof. Müller, the naturalness, frankness, and originality of which show that, when he doffs the academic gown and quits the lamp which rules his more ambitious works, he can cease to be a professor and become a painter.—*Jeu de Billes* (60) is by M. E. Frère, and shows a boy, kept in at school, playing at marbles on the floor. A little loose of touch, this picture has the charms of a true interior light and just sense of character. The boy could not be better.—*Dreamland* (71), where a woman dozes with folded arms before an extinguished fire, is one of the best of M. Israëls's

minor pictures. *The Churchwarden* (87), by the same, we have seen before.—Any picture by Diaz deserves mention; here is *Fontainebleau* (82).—The face of the woman who waters cabbages in M. Laugée's *Les Choux* (93) is charming.—M. Heilbuth's *Promenade sur l'Eau* (101), ladies about to enter a boat, is something like a Watteau in the nineteenth century, i.e., pretty, but without the gay *abandon* and thorough thoughtlessness of the great Frenchman's Parisian idylls. The costumes are worthy of M. Heilbuth.—We commend to painters and critics the *Harvest of the Poor*, gleaners at work (147), by M. Bille; *Un Reliquaire* (148), by M. Maignan; the *Qui'il doit être Gros*, a curé angling (152), and "Voilà!" (171), both by M. Chevilliard; and the *Un Bal Masqué, Rome* (109), of M. F. Pradilla. In this exhibition are two hundred pictures, all told.

In the gallery of Mr. McLean are one hundred and twenty-nine paintings, of which the following are noteworthy. *The Coquet* (7), by Heer C. Van Haanen, shows a lady in black seated against a green curtain, an animated figure.—Heer J. Van Beers's *Eastern Lady* (11) is placed on a red ground, and has yellowish opaque carnations.—We enjoy the silveriness and fine solid execution of M. E. Feyen's *Mussel-gatherer* (4), *Shrimpers* (31), and *Gleaner* (39), all of which were in the *Salons*.—M. E. Frère's *Supper Time* (15), children fed by their mother, is worthy of him in all respects.—Mr. L. Fildes's *Roses* (48), a lady, is a study of value in yellow, black, and white.—Excellent in tone is the *Rotterdam* (38) of M. Daneron.—Mr. Fildes's *At Church* (59) is enjoyable because it represents with tact a lady in a green dress delicately enriched with white flowers, and brightly painted.—Admirers of M. Meissonier cannot do better than study *L'Arquebusier* (129) standing in sunlight on guard before a fortress, with a matchlock on his shoulder and its rest in his hand. It is extraordinarily firm and complete—a miracle of precision, brilliancy, and breadth—a rare combination.—Among other remarkable pictures here are M. P. Bille's *Toilers of the Sea* (88) and his *Waiting the Fisherman's Return* (63), which is intensely pathetic in the lugubrious mood of Mr. F. Holl; M. Palmaroli's *Summer Morning at Tropet* (78); and Mr. A. Moore's *Beads* (117) and *The Chase* (118).

The last, but not the least interesting, of our subjects is Mr. Tooth's Spring Exhibition, which consists of one hundred and twenty-two examples by MM. Boughton, J. Brett, Chevilliard, De Blaas, De Bréanski, E. Fichel, H. Hardy, F. Holl, J. C. Hook, J. Israëls, L. Jimenez, R. Madrazo, W. Maris, J. E. Millais, J. Mogford, L. Munthe, E. Parton, J. Pettie, H. Woods, and other less able men. From these we select the following. *Open Sea* (17), by Mr. Brett, gives blue and clear waves hurrying past the Longships' Light in sunlight; a firmly modelled piece of water painting, not pathetic.—*The Rehearsal* (23), by M. Jimenez, has all the charms of a spirited design. It is slightly metallic, with all its precision and learning.—The great attraction of this gallery is Mr. Millais's very unfortunately placed study in olive and silver tints, which he, after Goldsmith, calls *Olivia* (31), because it portrays in a fine style a damsel in warm cream white and gold brocade with a white cap on her dark-brown hair, and walking, book in hand, in a glowing sunset atmosphere. Of course, this picture, like those to which we have already referred by Mr. Millais, is but a "pot-boiler." Yet the serious beauty of the face, the verisimilitude of the flesh and dress painting, the fulness of the carnations, roses, and greys, and the harmony of the rich strong tones, make it a work of art which is hardly less precious because the painter has not condescended to throw all his genius into it. While the visitor may regret he has not done his best, let it be remembered that Raphael, Titian, Tintoret, and Michael Angelo

himself stooped to such things, not always with results superior to 'Olivia.'

Mr. Pettie's *Isaac Walton* (36) shows, in a meretricious way, but with undeniable *élan*, a boy day-dreaming on a river side. Compare its technique with that of 'Olivia.'—Pretentious and meretricious, but in another way, is Mr. P. Graham's *Spate in the Highlands* (44); yet although the materials are hackneyed and the execution is mannered, it has the merit of exhibiting an idea.—*Proud Gwydr, S. Wales* (54), by Mr. Brett, depicts vigorously pale purple bastion-like cliffs and green waves in a wan sunlight; it is rather cold and opaque.—The humorous resources of M. Chevilliard in depicting the ways of French curés seem inexhaustible; witness the energy of his *La Fin d'une Idylle* (56) of the catching of butterflies in the tripping and fall of the hunter.—There is excess of drawing-room sentiment and over-smooth, half-studied execution in the large sunlit landscape which Mr. Leader calls *The Valley of the Llugwy* (59), here absurdly hung in the place of honour.—Mr. Waller's *Success* (72) is a good small version of his very clever picture of a duellist's flight.

Salmon from Skye (98), a new picture by Mr. Hook, is one of the greatest attractions here. It gives in morning light a vista of the narrow water way between Skye and the mainland, with rough cottages on the shore and rocks of the richest tints in front, where fishermen land, and a comrade and a buxom girl pack their gleaming spoil in baskets. The charms of the picture are its silvery coloration, the sober and tenderly graded tones of the atmosphere, and the harmonious tints. The cottages seem too small.—In conclusion, we may recommend Mr. Woods's *Cloister* (15); Mr. Parton's *Near Capel Curig* (27); Mr. F. Holl's *No Tidings* (79), a fisher family longing for and dreading news of the winners, an intensely pathetic, lugubrious work; Mr. F. Ruben's *Feeding Time in Front of St. Mark's, Venice* (92), which is too nearly like M. Van Haanen's mode; M. De Blaas's *Sweet Words* (116), where the girl's face is charmingly expressive; and M. Andreotti's *Returning from Market* (117).

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 30th ult. the following engravings:—*Biondina*, after Sir F. Leighton, by S. Cousins, 26.; *After Sir E. Landseer: The Sanctuary*, by C. G. Lewis, and *The Challenge*, by Burnet, 25.; *Dignity and Impudence*, by T. Landseer, 49.; *The Monarch of the Glen*, by T. Landseer, 61.; *The Deer Pass*, by T. Landseer, 34.; *Night and Morning*, by T. Landseer, 32.

The same auctioneers sold on the 31st ult. the following pictures:—E. J. Niemann, Greenwich Hospital, 105.; *A View at Sanderton, Bucks*, 116.; H. Le Jeune, Stepping-Stones, 127.

The same auctioneers sold on the 3rd inst. the following, the property of the late Mr. R. Smyth. Pictures: E. Long, *A Spanish Girl with a Fan*, 127.; H. Moore, *Mussel-gatherers returning from the Rocks*, 157. Drawings: G. Cattermole, *Interior of an Armoury*, with figures, 58.; H. Moore, *Blue Sea, Mediterranean*, 57.; Rain Cloud, 57.; East Tarbet, Argyle, 59.; Scotch Cattle, 63.; T. M. Richardson, *An Italian Coast Scene*, 52.

THE ATHENIAN OWL.

British Museum, April 2, 1883.

YOUR critic of last week, in noticing my monograph on Samos, proposes to set me right in a matter of history which I think important. For the sake of Greek history I hope you will allow me to show that my view is correct.

I stated that during the Athenian siege of Samos "the Samians branded their Athenian captives with a galley, thus stamping them as state property, while the Athenians, on their part, marked their captives with the Athenian owl." The authorities for this statement are Elian ('Var. Hist.' ii. 9) and Suidas (s. v.

Σαμίων ὁ δῆμος). *Aelian* says that by an Attic decree the Samian prisoners were branded in the face with an owl; *Suidas* that the Athenians branded their prisoners with an owl, and the Samians theirs with a galley.

Plutarch (*Pericles*, 26) inverts the story, and says that the Athenians stamped with a galley, and the Samians impressed upon their prisoners an owl. Unfortunately, the reference in my paper was to Plutarch, and, misled by this, your critic supposed that I had clumsy inverted the story. This was not the case. None of the authorities being very strong, I preferred the account of *Ælian*, as more probable in itself as well as more circumstantial. For the Greeks often, as we know, marked public property with the symbol of a protecting deity, and the owl was as natural a stamp for Athenian slaves as for Athenian coins. But as Plutarch tells the story it loses all point, and becomes a mere case of stupid brutality. PERCY GARDNER.

** *Ælian* is an author even less entitled to be cited as an authority than collectors of anecdotes generally. His account in this instance is scarcely the most circumstantial, as he says nothing of retaliation and the branded galley. It is with a distinct reflection upon the branding as "a case of brutality" that he cites it. In any case it was not *Ælian's* story that Plutarch inverted, living as he did more than a century before *Ælian* was born.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT PITHOM.

Cairo, March 17, 1883.

I HAVE just returned from visiting M. Naville's excavations at Tell El-Maskhutah, which he has identified with the Biblical Pithom, and as, so far as I am aware, no eye-witness has hitherto published any description of the site, I believe a few words from me may not be superfluous.

M. Naville was so good as to ask me to pay him a visit in his *dahabiyeh* on the Freshwater Canal, and on the 14th of March I set out, accompanied by Emil Brugsch Bey, who brought his apparatus for photographing the excavations. Tell El-Maskhútah (wrongly spelt on the maps "Mahuta," and in Murray "Masrooth") is on the Freshwater Canal, and on the railway line from Cairo to Ismailia, about half way between Ismailia and Tell El-Kebir, and immediately opposite the disused and demolished station mis-called Rameses. Baedeker observes: "Near the Freshwater Canal is situated the ruin-covered Tell El-Maskhútah, the débris of which is not worth visiting." Undismayed by this warning, however, we determined to visit it. As the train no longer stops at the deserted station of Rameses, the usual way of going to Tell El-Maskhútah is by rail to Mahsameh, and then on by boat on the canal, or else by rail as far as Nefisheh, and then back by boat; but in the present instance, as I was pressed for time, and was compelled to go and return on successive days, Mr. Le Mesurier, the President of the Egyptian railways, very kindly arranged that the train should drop me and take me up again on the following morning at the exact spot. The canal runs close beside the railway, and on the canal was M. Naville's *dahabiyeh*, a comfortable little vessel placed at his disposal, free of all charge, by Mr. John Cook, the managing partner of Messrs. T. Cook & Son, who is at present in Egypt.

Before proceeding to the excavations, I may mention the reasons which led to the selection of the site. A small corner of the space now excavated had been partially uncovered before, and two sphinxes, a tablet, part of a *naos*, and a sculptured group representing Ramses II. between two gods, had been found and removed to Ismailia, where they still remain. These were described by M. Maspero in the *Revue Archéologique* for 1878. When M. Naville undertook to open the series of excavations contemplated by the Egyptian Exploration Fund, with the money munificently supplied by Sir Erasmus Wilson, his first step, after consulting with M.

Maspero, was to examine these monuments at Ismaïlia. He noticed that they were dedicated to the god Tum, the setting sun, and that Ramses II. was described as the friend of Tum. The conclusion was that they must have come from one of the several cities which bore the sacred or temple name of Pe-tum, and M. Naville conjectured that the Petum in question, associated as it was with Ramses II., might turn out to be none other than the treasure city of Pithom which the children of Israel "built for Pharaoh" (Exodus i. 11). This finally decided him to begin his exploration at Tell El-Maskhútah, whence these monuments dedicated to Tum had been brought. He found the site marked out by extensive but not lofty mounds, and at the corner where the previous diggings had been made a red granite group representing Ramses II. between two gods (the fellow group to that at Ismaïlia) was still standing *in situ*, and some unworked blocks of stone lay near by.

This was all that had been done when M. Naville began his work of excavation in the beginning of February. The site had not been identified, the enclosure had not been explored, and the theory of Lepsius, adopted and strengthened by Miss Edwards, that this was "Raamses" had not been overthrown. When I visited the spot M. Naville had been at work for six weeks, and had carried the excavations almost as far as he meant to go. He had employed about a hundred men daily, and had cleared away 18,000 cubic mètres of soil. He had laid bare the entire enclosure, and excavated a great part of the interior chambers and the whole of the remains of the temple. He had identified this walled city with Pithom, the strong city of Exodus, and had established its Greek and Roman name. He had ascertained that the builder of the city was Ramses II., traced its existence through several kings of the twenty-second dynasty to Ptolemaic and Roman times, and arrived at other important historical and geographical conclusions. No more triumphant success in the first trial of our exploration society could have been desired, and M. Naville may well be congratulated on having added to his distinction as an Egyptologist the laurels of a discoverer of the first rank. His method of work, his deductions, and his brilliant conjectures, which afterwards proved uniformly correct, evince the rarest of gifts—the instinct for discovery.

The excavations are only a few hundred yards from the railway and canal. Standing on the high mounds on the south side of the canal, a comprehensive view is obtained of the whole position. Immediately in front we see a cluster of mounds and brick walls, clearly of the Roman period. These represent the Roman town of Hero or Heroöpolis, which adjoined the fortified camp. Beyond the town, looking southwards, is a slight valley, and on the other side of this is the square enclosure where the monuments were found which identified this enclosure with the Biblical Pithom and with the Greek fortress and Roman camp of Hero. At the south-east corner of the enclosure are the minaret and other vestiges of the ruined and (save by one Greek) abandoned Arab village of Tell El-Mas-khútah, and not far from the south-west corner is a deserted building formerly used by the engineers of the Freshwater Canal. Near the corner where the mosque stands, the dry bed of the old Pharaonic canal is seen, as it curves round towards the line of the present canal. The fort or store city was thus well supplied with water.

Crossing the valley to the square enclosure, we are able to realize its peculiar character. The enclosing walls are about two hundred mètres long on each of the four sides, and are exceedingly massive. They are built of crude brick, made without straw, of an unusually large and solid kind, and the average thickness is no less than 7 mètres. Within the enclosing walls the whole area is seen to be full of large excavated pits, which on closer examination prove to be solidly built square chambers of

various sizes, but all of the same general appearance. Almost the whole space within the walls, except the corner devoted to the temple, is honeycombed with these chambers, which are divided from one another by partition walls of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 metres thick. There is nothing resembling these curious chambers in Egypt; they are unique, and I think they are in some respects the most interesting part of M. Naville's discovery. The walls are not only unusually thick, but unusually well built. The bricks are very large, well squared, and laid with mortar with great care and regularity, while the perpendicular of the wall seems faultless. But the strange thing about these strong rooms is that they have no doors. M. Naville has cleared them down to the foundations, but not a door or gate could he find! The explanation of this is, however, easy and satisfactory. About 10 or 12 feet from the foundation there is a sort of ledge, of the depth of a brick or two, running all round the walls, as though the floor of an upper story had rested there; and a little below the ledge there are square holes in the walls, with remains of wood in them, as though the ends of beams had been inserted in them in connexion with the support of the upper floor. Below the ledge the wall is of plain brick, but above it is often covered with a coating of white plaster. All this seems to point to one conclusion—the doorless chambers below were entered by trap-doors from the upper stories, which were possibly dwelling-rooms; and the lower chambers, entered by trap-doors from above, must have been storehouses or granaries. When it is remembered that the Pithom with which M. Naville has identified this site is described in Exodus i. 11 as a "store city" or treasure city, the unique importance of these singular doorless chambers will be fully appreciated. No more remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of this particular statement in Exodus could well be demanded. It should be added that the bricks are made both with and without straw, that they are set with mortar as a rule, and that M. Naville has turned over thousands of them without finding a single cartouche like the one in the Berlin Museum, which Lepsius states came from this very site. The chambers near the old canal are in a much less perfect state than those in other parts of the enclosure; and the reason is seen in the fact that the more ruined parts were nearest to the water, and were, therefore, longest lived in and built over.

The Temple of Tum, at the southern side of the enclosure, had its own enclosing wall, of which M. Naville has uncovered a good deal. Within this space were found all the monuments, with the exception of a black granite statue, which was evidently thrown over into the adjoining store-chamber. The temple was a small one, as might be expected in a place which was a fortress rather than a city—a place to take refuge in, not to live in. There were two sphinxes, now at Ismailia, before the entrance, and also the two groups of Ramses II. between gods, already described; but no traces can be found of an avenue, or, indeed, of any extensive outworks. Of the temple itself almost nothing remains. The limestone used in its construction was very soft, and its natural decay was hastened by the action of later builders. The red baked brick of the Roman camp is seen over part of the temple's site, and the materials of successive cities had to be supplemented from the remains of the Abode of Tum.

The monuments found in the temple enclosure by M. Naville are these :—

1. The oldest is a hawk with the name of Ramses II., nineteenth dynasty.

2. Twenty-second dynasty. Small inscription of Sheshonk (Shishak); granite statue of Osorkhon II.; another of Takeloth. Probably the great black granite statue which lies broken in the storehouse next the temple belongs also to Osorkhon II.

3. Ptolemaic. A great (hieroglyphic) *stela* of Ptolemy Philadelphus and his sister and wife Arsinoë. (Arsinoë is placed, in double, among the gods and goddesses, with a new and unknown cartouche in addition to her usual cartouche. The *stela* relates to the construction or restoration of the canal to the Heroopolite gulf by Ptolemy Philadelphus.) Also a statue with the same new cartouche of Arsinoë.

4. Roman. A milestone, with the names of Galerius Maximian and Severus (306 or 307 A.D.) and the distance, *AB ERO IN CLVMSA MI VIII* (the *MI* in monogram), and another stone describing the place as *ERO CASTRA*; and some Roman coins, mostly of Hadrian and Trajan.

From these monuments the following facts have been deduced:—

I. *The Identification of Tell El-Maskhútah with the Biblical Pithom.*—This is proved by the juxtaposition of the names of Petum and Thuku (the latter previously identified with Succoth by Heinrich Brugsch Pasha) on the back of the Ptolemaic statue of a priest. The same name

Petum occurs three times on a magistrate's statue of the reign of Osorkhon II., and both names are found on a third statue. "Petum [the abode of Tum] in the city or region of Thuku," i.e., Pithom in the city of Succoth, fixes the site beyond a doubt; and its position in the Wady el-Tumilat, the valley that divides the desert and offers a direct and practicable road from the eastern border to Memphis, corresponds exactly to the description of "Thuku at the entrance of the east." Thus the excavations at Tell El-Maskhútah have not only identified the strange brick enclosure with the strong store city which is said in Exodus to have been actually built by the Israelites, but, by also establishing the connexion between Pithom, the sacred name, and Thuku, the ordinary name, they have fixed the position of the first encampment on the route of the Exodus (Exodus xii. 37). Not only do we see the actual storehouses which the children of Israel are related to have built, but we now know the first station on their journey from Egypt into Palestine. The position is certainly by no means where Brugsch placed it, and the learned geographer of Egypt will doubtless have something to say on the subject. At present it is enough to say that one point in the Exodus is definitely fixed, without entering into the question how to square this point with other points which at present rest upon conjecture. When more sites have been explored—such as San (Tanis) and Daphnæ—we may be able to lay down the route with more precision. For such an undertaking much more money will be needed; but after so triumphant a result of the first digging there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining funds for a purpose which appeals to interests at once so varied and so important.

II. *The Identification of the Builder of the City and Temple with Ramses II.*—M. Naville is convinced that Ramses II. built the temple, and that he was not able to complete his design. The oldest monuments bear his name, and hard by lie blocks of unworked granite and other stone, with sculptors' marks, evidently intended to be used in the decoration or enlargement of the temple. The identification of Ramses II. with Pharaoh the Oppressor is thus confirmed. The temple was afterwards restored or added to by several sovereigns of the twenty-second dynasty.

III. *The Identification of Tell El-Maskhútah and Pithom with Hero or Heroopolis.*—This follows from the two Roman inscriptions, and another stone bearing the letters *HPOY* shows that the name went back to Greek times. Further, M. Naville traces the name Hero or Ero to Ara, the Egyptian word for storehouse, which occurs in the title of the priest on the statue which first settled the identity of Pithom: "chief of the storehouse of the temple of Tum of Thuku." Other points are the appellation *castra*, and the distance from Clysma, which is clearly nine Roman miles. There is no trace of an L

before *VIII*, unless the monogram of *M* with a perpendicular line through it stands for *M L* instead of *MI*, which is improbable. If Hero or Pithom was only nine miles from Clysma, the site of the latter must be looked for near Lake Timsah, or more probably towards the ancient head of the Bitter Lakes.

These are very considerable results for six weeks of exploration. If the monuments are not very large or artistically very valuable, the historical and geographical data are of the highest importance. We still wait the decipherment of the great *stela* of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë; but meanwhile to have traced the history of Pithom-Succoth-Heroopolis from its foundation by Ramses II. in the fourteenth century B.C., through the twenty-second dynasty and the Ptolemies, under its Egyptian name, and then in its Greek and Roman name till 306 A.D., is no slight feat, and the Egyptian Exploration Fund may be congratulated on the success which has attended M. Naville's skillful efforts in their cause.

I should add that, though I am indebted to M. Naville for the details above recorded, he must not be held responsible for any errors, either in description or inference, which may have crept into my notes. We shall soon look to him for a final and authoritative account of his valuable and successful labours.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

P.S.—In my last letter I mentioned the discovery of the burying-place of the Abbasy khalifs of Egypt. Further examination tends to show that it was the tomb of several of their sons and daughters, and also of sons of Beybars; but it is doubtful whether any of the khalifs themselves were buried there. I think I read the name of El-Mustenid; but Rogers Bey has, I believe, made a second study of the inscriptions and will shortly publish them.

THE FOURTH CENTENARY OF RAPHAEL.

Florence, April 2, 1883.

ON the 28th of last month the fourth centenary of Raphael was celebrated with great festivities at Urbino, Rome, and Florence. Notwithstanding the pouring rain, the remote and tranquil little city of Urbino was thronged with visitors of all nations come to pay homage to the memory of the greatest of painters. The artists of Vienna, of Paris, of Copenhagen, as well as of the principal Italian cities, sent their representatives to the festival; and though England dispatched no special delegate, the large proportion of British visitors showed that she also remembered the anniversary. But not only artists and visitors were present. It is characteristic of New Italy that even a festival in honour of Raphael should take a political colour. The Senate at Rome sent a deputation; the Minister of Public Instruction was represented by Signor Costantini; Signor Minghetti, the ex-Premier of Italy, and many other deputies were also invited; and at the banquet the enthusiasm of the company was not only for art and for Raphael, but for King Humbert, Queen Margherita, and the house of Savoy.

However, the Government is still young enough to be pardoned a little vanity; and certainly it spared no trouble or expense to honour the anniversary of Raphael's birth. But being an Italian *festa*, the great point of the centenary was neither the wreaths nor the banquet, neither the procession nor the illuminations, but of course the speeches. Speeches there were in plenty, and poems too. The visit to the house of Raphael had to be deferred on account of the pouring rain, and the visitors went instead into the great hall of the Ducal Palace, where the solemnities began. They began, naturally, with a discourse. First the President of the Raffaele Academy addressed the company; and then the great Minghetti rose. His speech was, in fact, the crown of the whole ceremony, and was listened to with profound attention. It was, indeed, a remarkable oration, and when he

had finished the great hall echoed with applause. His discourse was followed by Herr Wimpfen of the Viennese Academy, and Signori Massarini, Bettocchi, and Vaccari. Several of the younger Italian poets declaimed verses in honour of Raphael. Then the cantata of the Maestro Lauro Rossi was performed, with so much effect that it had to be repeated. In the evening the Municipality gave a banquet to sixty-six of the principal visitors; and of course there were more speeches and other poems. Later on there was a gala, with illuminations, and, as the weather had a little cleared, a torch-light procession, which made a magical effect in the dark streets of the hilly little city.

On the 29th the postponed visit to the house of Raphael took place with great pomp. The immense concourse of people was in itself an imposing spectacle. People came from the ends of the earth to see an old house where a painter lived four hundred years ago. Later on in the day there was an exhibition of the forty-two competitive designs for a monument to be raised to Raphael at Urbino; and in the evening the torches and the illuminations were lighted up again.

Meanwhile in Rome there was another series of speeches and processions to the tomb of Raphael in the Pantheon; concerts, too, and declamations of poems. But the most characteristic of all the celebrations was in Trastevere, where Raphael has among the poor people a little cultus of his own. All the street from the Sistina Bridge to the Porta Settimiana was illuminated, and before the house of the Fornarina there was a thick and impassable crowd. The window where she used to sit was covered with a transparency representing her and Raphael, their arms enlaced. Nobody at the Pantheon had left a flower on the tomb where little Maria Bibbiena lies, in death as in life, omitted and forgotten.

At Florence, too, the Via Ginori was a mass of flags and flowers and hanging draperies, and the artists made a solemn procession to the house where Raphael had stayed the guest of Taddeo di Francesco Taddei; and it was much the same everywhere. Vincenza had its festival; and through the length and breadth of Italy the birthday of Raphael was saluted. M. R.

Fin-Art Gossipy.

IN October next Messrs. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday will publish the paraphrase in verse of Virgil's 'Eclogues' of which we have already spoken as having occupied many years of the life of the late Samuel Palmer. This task was begun while the artist, whose Virgilian feeling all his works attest, was living at Kensington, because it seemed to him "desirable that those who do not read them in the original should have some version from which the pastoral essence had not quite evaporated." Soon after he settled at Red Hill Palmer continued this task, mostly during the winter evenings, and felt the greatest delight in its execution. He decided to illustrate the work with ten etchings, one to each eclogue, and accordingly began the designs in 1872. Small though they are, he bestowed more thought, time, and labour upon them than upon any other work he had undertaken. Delayed by other tasks and occasional illnesses, as well as by extreme fastidiousness, the scheme ripened but slowly; and although some of the designs finally selected were quite finished, others were yet incomplete (though in their incompleteness beautiful) when Palmer died. Shortly before this event the artist enjoined his son to spare neither pains nor cost in the publication of his much-loved verses and designs. With regard to the latter examples, Mr. A. H. Palmer, aided by touched proofs and the drawings, completed the unfinished plates, doing no more to the coppers than may make them in some degree fitting companions for his father's work. As at present arranged, the

number of etchings will be thirteen. The paraphrase will be preceded by a prose essay on 'Poetry and Rural Affairs.' The whole will be published in a handsome form.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy, held on the evening of Thursday, the 29th ult., Mr. Frank Holl, painter, was elected an Academician.

MR. ALMA TADEMA, who has just left England for Italy, has delayed the exhibition of his picture called 'Venus and Mars,' intended for the current exhibition of the Fine-Art Society. It represents a little girl bather standing in sunlight on the sea-shore, with blue waves and sky behind her, while she caresses an effigy of the god of war. The same artist's diploma picture, 'On the Way to the Temple,' which is already in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House, and the Roman domestic scene which we have already described as 'An Oleander,' will appear in the Royal Academy Exhibition.

THE portrait of a Dutch boy by I. Van Ostade, which we have described as lately bought for the National Gallery, has been hung in Room XII. of that establishment on the line of the Rembrandt portraits.

MR. HOOK will send four pictures to the Royal Academy, being three coast subjects and a scene on the bank of a Surrey brook. Of the former 'Catching a Mermaid' is the most animated, because it represents a sharp, fresh, summer morning breeze urging the waves into a cove of dark rocks, covered with lichen and weed, in front of the picture, where a boy is making fast a line about a figure-head which has come to shore. An elder sister has run from home with a coil of the rope about her shoulders, while the boy held the spoil with the boat-hook. She watches her brother and keeps a fidgety guard on the movements of a younger child who looks on gleefully. The next picture represents a Cornish sea-cove in calm weather, where masses of dark weed show through the pure blue water which covers the palest of golden sands. Dark cliffs of serpentine, treeless and gaunt, clad at their summits with the shortest of grass, bask in the sunlight, and the very air seems all asleep. The third picture depicts sunlight on a Cornish cove of dazzling white sand, which has that purplish sub-tint well known to students of nature, and is bounded by granite cliffs. In front goes a cart laden with vraick, drawn by a lively donkey, driven by a boy and followed by a second boy, who trails a hank of seaweed at his heels. The 'Surrey Stream' shows water flowing swiftly but smoothly among meadows of rich verdure, and in an atmosphere holding just vapour enough to make itself visible in the shadows of the afternoon light. A ruddy boy angles in the foreground; his sister looks on.

MR. JENNINGS exhibits, at 62, Cheapside, a picture by Mr. Desanges, entitled 'Sir F. Roberts on the March from Cabul to Candahar.'

MR. LEFÈVRE proposes to form during the season an exhibition in his gallery of works by Mlle. R. Bonheur. He will exhibit 'The Old Monarch,' 'The Old Pensioner,' 'The Humble Servant,' 'The Noble Charger,' and other works, being fourteen in all, among them a picture that was begun by Sir E. Landseer and finished by Mlle. R. Bonheur. Few persons know that in 1856 the lady met Landseer in England, and they agreed to paint a picture jointly. This intention was, owing to his death, never realized; but afterwards a fine study of a deer by him was noticed by the lady, who undertook to finish it. The etching of the plate of 'The Lion at Home,' by Mlle. R. Bonheur, is complete.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & BOWES are preparing for publication 'Cathedral Cities: Ely and Norwich,' drawn and etched by Mr. Robert Farren, author of 'The Granta and the Cam.' The etchings will be on a large scale, so as to give an adequate idea of the buildings as a whole; and certain of the more striking features

will be treated in detail. Mr. E. A. Freeman will contribute an introduction to the volume.

A BODY of distinguished artists, archeologists, and amateurs have drawn up a number of propositions, to be addressed to the public and the Government, in reference to the movement which is embodied in a tentative form by a Bill lately read in the Lords' house, and fathered in the Commons by Mr. Jesse Collings, a movement which seeks to convert the metropolitan museums and galleries of art into loan collections for the supposed benefit of the provincial museums. The authors of the propositions declare, as well they may, that the execution of the scheme would put an end to the higher study of art in England if it were carried beyond the lines observed for some time past at South Kensington, an establishment which is peculiarly constituted and, to some extent, furnished as a sort of reservoir for the benefit of the provincial schools of the Art Department. If the practice of lending precious and irreplaceable examples to minor museums were adopted, and the Cartoons, the Phidian marbles, the Raphael pictures and drawings, the great works of the greatest masters in the National Gallery and British Museum, were sent on their travels by "road, river, and rail," the result would be disastrous. Nothing but ignorance could prompt the desire to disperse the greatest treasures of the grand collections for the benefit of cities and towns which would be much better served by casts of sculptures, photographs of drawings, and electrotypes of chasing and jewellery. Classification of the contents of the great collections would be impossible if such a dispersion were attempted; and classification is the key to their usefulness. Once removed, they could not be followed over the country by students, English and foreign, who must needs come to London for the purposes of study and comparison. The endeavour of the nation has been to render such collections as complete as possible, not to break them up. Think of the position of artists: were the Cartoons at Birmingham, the 'Theseus' at Kirkwall, the 'Ilius' at Exeter, the Sebastiano at Norwich, and the Signorelli at Canterbury. There is little need to dwell on the dangers attending transport of such works as these, and the need that they should be safe from fire, damp, and accidental injuries. All the world finds the greatest treasures of art in metropolitan cities, which exist not for them alone, but for the world. The crafts of the *formatore*, photographer, electrotypist, and copier of pictures can meet the comparatively limited needs of smaller centres. Thanks to these crafts, copies of sculptures, far more useful to students than the originals, can be multiplied, and remain permanently in the minor collections, while the marble remains, and should remain, in Bloomsbury, where all the world can see it.

FROM Berlin is announced the death of Adolf Itzenplitz, the sculptor. He was librarian of the Academie der Künste.

THE opening of the new galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours by the Prince and Princess of Wales will take place on Friday, the 27th of April.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—'Fidelio,' 'Il Trovatore.' CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.

DURING Mr. Carl Rosa's last provincial season 'Fidelio' was one of the leading features of the *répertoire*, and, if general report may be trusted, Beethoven's opera gained popularity even in the most unlikely quarters. It is difficult to account for the oft-repeated assertion that 'Fidelio' is not

an opera for the public. When the late Theresa Tietjens played the title rôle it was invariably attractive; its performance by the German company at Drury Lane last summer was signal success; and last Thursday week, when it was given by Mr. Rosa's troupe, the theatre was better attended than on any previous night of the present season. In considering the performance care must be taken to avoid invidious and useless comparisons. With the remembrance of a magnificent interpretation under Herr Richter's auspices still fresh in the mind, injustice might unwittingly be done to the able and earnest efforts of those who took part in the opera on the occasion now to be noted. Madame Marie Roze has sustained the character of the heroine many times in the provinces, and has, therefore, the advantage of experience. In physique she is distinctly inferior to the great artists who have achieved a portion of their celebrity in this rôle. She cannot render justice to the *scena* in the first act nor electrify her audience by her dramatic force in the dungeon scene; but, on the other hand, her delineation of the character throughout is marked by unwonted grace and womanly feeling. The Leonora of Madame Marie Roze is a devoted but physically tender and feminine creature—not a tragedy queen or a heroine framed in an heroic mould. The character admits of this kind of interpretation; but it is, of course, less effective in a general sense than a more vigorous rendering, and the deception practised on Rocco and his associates is all the more incredible. The Florestan was Mr. Packard, who seemed to have lost his voice, judging from his feeble rendering of the air at the commencement of the second act. A new-comer, Mr. F. Novara, took the part of Rocco, and displayed a fine voice, but feeble powers of acting. Miss Clara Perry as Marcellina was vocally weak, but in every other respect very pleasing. A better Pizarro than Mr. Ludwig could not be desired. The chorus was rather feeble and uncertain in the first *finale*, but the orchestra was generally satisfactory. It was a novel proceeding to insert the 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3, immediately before the final scene. Between the first and the second acts it serves to prepare the listener for the stirring events of the dungeon scene; but after this remarkable dramatic episode it can only be effective as an echo of what has already taken place.

'Il Trovatore,' which preserves its attractiveness for a large section of the public, was given on Tuesday evening, with Madame Valleria as Leonora, Miss J. Yorke as Azucena, Mr. Packard as Manrico, and Mr. Crotty as the Count. The performance was, on the whole, satisfactory, but not remarkable in a dramatic sense.

The programme of the Crystal Palace concert last Saturday was brief, and contained little worthy of note. Schumann's Symphony in C and Mendelssohn's 'Calm Sea' Overture were the orchestral works; and, as usual, the former displayed the fine quality of the Crystal Palace band in the most advantageous light. The perfect unity and splendid tone of the strings in the *scherzo* were especially remarkable. Señor Sarasate brought forward a Violin Concerto, No. 2, in D minor, by the late Polish violinist Henri Wieniawski. The work is dedicated

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to Señor Sarasate, and was doubtless written to exhibit his exceptional powers of execution. At the same time it is not altogether without points of musical interest. The first movement is dry and laboured, but the middle movement, a romance in a flat, is melodious, and the *finale* is brilliant, with more than a touch of national colouring. It is needless to say that the Spanish violinist mastered its most difficult passages with consummate ease. Madame Rose Hersee was the vocalist at this concert.

Musical Gossip.

The preliminary programme of the Leeds Festival, which is to be held next October, has just been issued. The selection of music is of the greatest interest, and fully maintains the reputation of the festival. In addition to 'Elijah,' Beethoven's Mass in D, Bach's sacred cantata 'O Shepherd of Israel' (never yet, we are told, heard in England), Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang,' Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' selections from Handel's oratorios, Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Gade's 'Crusaders,' the following new compositions are promised: 'King David,' an oratorio by Prof. Macfarren; 'Sardanapalus,' a cantata by Mr. Frederick Clay; Joachim Raff's oratorio 'The World's End'; a setting of the Ninety-seventh Psalm by Mr. Joseph Barnby; and an orchestral suite by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the conductor of the festival.

MR. A. GORING THOMAS has written to us asking us to correct a mistake into which we, in common with many of our contemporaries, fell in our notice of his opera 'Esmeralda.' It has been said that Mr. Thomas was first trained at the Royal Academy of Music and subsequently completed his musical education at the Paris Conservatoire. The fact is that Mr. Thomas first studied for two years in Paris, as a private pupil of M. Emile Durand, one of the professors of the Conservatoire, which institution he never attended. He subsequently entered the Royal Academy, where he remained for three years. At a time when efforts are being persistently made in certain quarters to disparage native art and to throw a slight upon the musical institutions of this country, it is only fair that the Royal Academy should get the credit, to which it is fairly entitled, of the greater portion of Mr. Thomas's education.

THE Brixton Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. William Lemare, will give its third concert for the present season at the Gresham Hall next Monday, when Mr. E. Prout's cantata 'Alfred,' Handel's Fourth Organ Concerto, and Gade's 'Spring's Message' will be performed.

OWING to the illness of Madame Valleria, the production at Drury Lane of Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's 'Colomba,' originally announced for last Thursday, has been postponed to Monday next.

MR. W. M. HUTCHISON is engaged in the composition of a humorous cantata, entitled 'H.R.H.' The words are by Mr. Edward Oxenford.

MR. SILAS G. PRATT's opera 'Zenobia' was produced last month at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, U.S.

A FORTNIGHT since we announced that Verdi's new opera 'Iago' was to be produced next winter at La Scala, Milan. Our authority was *Le Ménestrel*. The current number of the same journal contradicts the statement, which it had taken from Italian papers, and prints a letter written by Verdi to a friend, concluding, "As yet I have not written a note of this 'Iago,' or rather 'Othello,' and I do not know what I shall do in the future." On the other hand, another friend of Verdi says that the work is undoubtedly nearly complete in the composer's brain, but that, according to his custom, he does not commit it to paper till later.

THE WEEK.

OPÉRA COMIQUE.—'Bondage,' a Play in Four Acts. Adapted from the French of Pierre D'Alry.

OLYMPIC.—Revival of 'A Great Catch,' by Hamilton Aidé; and of 'The First Night; or, the Débutante.'

THE new drama with which Miss Hilda Hilton opened the Opéra Comique was damned. An unfavourable reception has not seldom to be chronicled. As a rule, however, a verdict is disputed, a portion of the audience at least leaning to the side of clemency. In the present instance the sentence was decisive, and it may well be supposed irrevocable. 'Bondage' may, however, claim to be a species of scapegoat. It is no worse than scores of pieces which have avoided utter condemnation, or have, indeed, been received with favour. Obligation to M. Pierre D'Alry, an obscure French dramatist, is acknowledged by the English adapters, and a statement was current in the theatre that the original was a piece entitled 'L'Institutrice.' In the case of a work the life of which is likely to be brief investigation into the origin of story is waste of time. It is probable, however, that the plot of the French play was suggested by that of 'Miss Multon' ('East Lynne'), with which it has something in common. Resemblance, however, scarcely extends beyond the fact that in both works a wife finds employment as governess in her husband's house.

In 'Bondage' the criminal is the husband, who, after squandering her fortune, has left his wife in San Francisco to starve, and, as he believes and hopes, to die. To his horror, after he has contracted a second marriage, which is of course bigamous, she reappears in the person of the newly appointed governess of his child. So deep an interest in her pupil is felt by the wronged woman, her silence concerning the past and her connivance at the crime that has been committed are obtained. In holding her peace, however, she incurs the suspicion of the second wife, and hears herself branded as the mistress of the man who is in fact her husband. An act of tardy penitence and atonement on the part of the criminal, who, before blowing out his brains, tells the truth, relieves her from the obloquy she has incurred, and brings the piece to an unsatisfactory termination. One powerful scene is reached in the course of the action. It is that in which the real wife is denounced as shameless by the false, while between the two, sad and guilty arbiters of the fate of each, stands the man who has wrought the calamity. Almost strong enough, though not wholly sympathetic, is this scene, which forms the termination, to have saved the piece, had a little more wisdom been shown in the general conduct.

The motive to self-abnegation of the heroine needs to be greatly strengthened; the explanation that she could not *as a Catholic* apply for divorce is better suited to a French than an English audience; and the manner in which a governess who must be over thirty years of age is shown as an object of covetousness on the part of all men who come within the sphere of her influence is also Gallic.

The part of Helen Maxwell is outside the capacities of Miss Hilton, who seems unable to conquer a stiffness of demeanour and a self-consciousness by which her performances

have always been marred. Mr. Kelly shows much quiet force as the guilty husband; Mr. George Alexander as a youthful lover exhibits one flash of power; and Miss Agnes Thomas is agreeable in a small part. A much more powerful rendering is, however, necessary if ever a play not wholly devoid of ingenuity is to triumph over the adverse circumstances which attended its appearance.

'A Great Catch' has been brought out as a portion of the regular entertainment at the Olympic. What was most conventional has been removed, the interpretation improved, and the scenery is new. The acting of Miss Genevieve Ward, of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who has been added to the regular staff of the theatre, and of Mr. Vernon tells to greater advantage; and the only, or at least the principal, fault of the piece is that it seems a little slow and deficient in incident. Miss Ward's performance retains abundance of colour, but the character she plays has undergone some modification. 'The First Night,' a piece translated from the French for Alfred Wigan, has been revived, Mr. Tree taking the character of Achille Talma Dufard, the old actor, of which Wigan was the first English exponent.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE strictly dramatic portion of the season of French plays to commence at the Gaiety on the 4th of June will comprise, among other attractions, performances of 'Serge Panine,' 'Un Roman Parisien,' and 'Monsieur le Ministre,' the principal parts in which will be taken by Madame Pasca, Madame Vrignault, M. Marais, Saint-Germain, Landrol, &c.; 'Odette' and 'Le Nabab' by Mdlle. Blanche Pierson and M. Dupuis; a week of Madame Chaumont in her usual repertory; and five performances by Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who will play in 'Frou-Frou' and 'La Dame aux Camélias.'

MORNING performances are now so constant a feature of London entertainments that the attempt to keep pace with them is hopeless. Every day during the present week has thus witnessed a representation at the Gaiety. These are, as a rule, of little interest. Mrs. Digby Willoughby appeared on Monday in 'Lear.' On Tuesday Miss Gladys Homfrey played Juliana in 'The Honeymoon' to the Duke Aranza of Mr. Hermann Vezin, and subsequently appeared as Romeo, a character for which her stature, which is "more than common tall," may be held to fit her. On Wednesday Miss Wallis appeared as Adrienne Lecouvreur.

'SHADOW AND SUNSHINE,' a new drama in four acts by Mr. R. Palgrave, produced by Miss Bateman at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, runs down the familiar lines of melodrama. Miss Bateman plays the part of a persecuted woman, on whom the brother of her late husband fastens suspicions of adultery and murder.

'FRANÇOIS PREMIER,' by M. Alexandre Parodi, which was received at the Comédie Française, will be produced by Madame Bernhardt at the Ambigu Comique. Madame Bernhardt will be charged with the principal rôle, and Madame Favart, specially engaged, will appear with her former colleague. M. Parodi is known as the author of 'Rome Vaincue,' a piece played with success at the Théâtre Français.

DELACOUR, a well-known *vaudevilliste*, has died in France at the age of sixty-eight. His real name was Alfred Charlemagne Lartigue, and he was originally a physician. Alone or in collaboration with M. Siraudin, M. Lambert-Thibout, M. Labiche, and other writers, he gave to the Parisian stage some scores of plays, many of which have been translated into

English. Among the best known works are 'Célimare le Bien-aimé,' 'J'ai compromis ma Femme,' 'Le Procès Veauradieux,' 'La Cagnote,' and 'Les Dominos Roses.' Delacour was Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

A COMEDY entitled 'L'Institutrice' produced at the Odéon, is said to have supplied the basis of 'Bondage.' The only piece of that name which has been acted at the Odéon is by M. Paul Henri Foucher, and was first played on the 2nd of September, 1861. It has nothing in common with 'Bondage' except that its heroine is a governess and receives proposals of marriage. Its plot is derived from 'Le Marquis de Villemer' of George Sand.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has become the possessor of the Porte Saint Martin theatre, of which her son is now appointed director. The theatre has, it is said in *L'Orchestre*, already been transferred to the new purchaser.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. A. —M. F. M.—W. C.—H. B.—G. A. S.—W. L.—M.—N.—received.
F. C.—We cannot undertake to answer such questions.

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We floated with the tide;

The moon was white;

And the sea aight,

And none in the world beside.

I and my love, we said farewell—

It is years and years away.

We kissed our last in a life gone by—

I think it was yesterday.

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